

As we remarked at the outset, the contest between monometallism and bimetalism will once again be brought up before us, and while we do not consider this to be an opportune moment to go deeply into these problems, we do think that it is our duty to clear the ground so that when the time comes for the discussion of the case, the experts may have at their disposal sound materials with which to set about the construction of the new economic world which they will have to build. So that—

Whereas silver is still the favored medium of exchange among nearly half of the inhabitants of the globe, the devaluation of that metal would bring about a tremendous upset among all these millions of people;

Whereas there is a universal desire for investment in the firmest and most tangible of those which are considered monetary metals; and

Whereas in the labor of reconstruction in the countries devastated by the war, vast quantities of industrial metals will be needed; if silver is devalued, these metals will go up in price, and reconstruction will thus become more difficult and costly; and

Whereas American legislation, by a stroke of the pen, succeeded in maintaining without fluctuations the value of silver, and at the same time increased the production of industrial metals; and

Whereas such attitude has up to now maintained and encouraged the capacity of the silver-producing countries to compensate their purchases of merchandise to other countries, thus helping the international trade; and

Whereas the extension of that measure of sound economic policy to other countries outside the United States would augment its beneficent effects, and that above and beyond the direct material results there will come into play an influence of psychological character we hereby propose:

I. To recommend to all the central banks of America the building up of their reserves in gold and silver, with the proportionate values of 75 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

II. That to this end, they should institute purchases of silver at prices equivalent in their own national currencies to that paid by the American Treasury.

III. To request the American Treasury not to alter the established price without having previously consulted the American central banks.

IV. That the valuation of those reserve metals shall be made at the equivalent in national currency of \$35 for gold and \$1.29 for silver.

V. To provide for ample sales of silver to private purchasers, either in bars or in silver certificates, at prices slightly higher than those of purchase.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, coming, as I do, from the West, I have been greatly interested in the remarks of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and also the remarks of the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART].

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say that I listened with great interest to the remarks of the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. To my mind, his remarks are timely, and his analysis of the record is correct. His analysis impresses one who has listened to it that there can be no question that the Congress of the United States emphatically established a policy, but it appears as if there are some who will not follow that policy, but who should be required to follow it.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HATCH. I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Sundry persons for appointment to, or promotion in, the Foreign Service of the United States, to positions to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

By Mr. GILLETTE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry officers for appointment, or promotion for temporary service, in the Navy; and

Several officers for promotion for temporary service in the Marine Corps.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Joseph A. Ziemba, of Chicago, Ill., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 39, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. (Reappointment.)

Martin R. Bradley, of Hermansville, Mich., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 38, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. (Reappointment.)

Bernice Pyke, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 41, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. (Reappointment.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The Chief Clerk proceed to read sundry nominations of United States attorneys and United States marshals.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, unless there is objection, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of United States attorneys and United States marshals be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HATCH. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO TUESDAY

Mr. HATCH. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, September 28, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 24 (legislative day of September 15), 1943:

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
Amos E. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, to be Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Oliver F. Hopkins, of Maryland, to be Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Raymond C. Miller, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 24 (legislative day of September 15), 1943:

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Albert J. Tully to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama.

G. Douglas Crozier to be United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii.

William W. Hart to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois.

Howard L. Doyle to be United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois.

Harold Maurice Kennedy to be United States attorney for the eastern district of New York.

George L. Grobe to be United States attorney for the western district of New York.

Frederick V. Folmer to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Walter Bragg Smith to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

Felipe Sanchez y Baca to be United States marshal for the district of New Mexico.

Jesse Jacobs to be United States marshal for the northern district of New York.

Edney Ridge to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed be Thy holy name, O Thou Most High, for Thine infinite condescension, for Thy power and mercy which Thou dost manifest toward all Thy creatures. In deep wonder and beyond our understanding we praise Thee for the intimations that we are the sons of God. It cheers above all earthly glory and transcends the measure of our minds and experience. Out of faith and hope we would draw spiritual nourishment and learn to carry ourselves in the spirit of love and universal benefaction.

In honor seated in the councils of state, enable us to assert our everlasting obligations and swing our country on the right side of every question. When the load is heavy and we bend to its burden, may we lift up our heads and rejoice that

we have duties to perform, allowing no loss or suffering to impede us. O Thou who didst cross the red seas of affliction and the gray wastes of despair, be Thou the inspiration of living thoughts like great voices within. In the throes of this changing world may we be as persuasive as truth and as uncompromising as justice, following the light until its faintest beam falls on our path and it broadens into a perfect day. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 23, 1943, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the biennial report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1943, to the Secretary of War, as a public document, and providing for additional copies thereof.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 1203) entitled "An act to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the United States," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. VAN NUYS, Mr. MCCARRAN, and Mr. DANAHY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to insert a newspaper item.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the question of the transfer of Victory and Liberty ships to foreign countries and to include therein letters from Admiral Land.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein the text of a resolution I have introduced.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today at the conclusion of business on the Speaker's table and other special orders already entered I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House at this time for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Under Secretary of State, is a master stroke. There is a universal regard for this able man. In his many appearances before the Deficiencies Subcommittee on Appropriations Mr. Stettinius has won the complete confidence and respect of all of our members. He is a rare combination of energy, common sense, and business ability. His high idealism has never caused him to lose sight of the practical side of life. In everything he undertakes he is unostentatiously efficient to the ultimate degree. His diplomatic qualifications meet all requirements but he is more than a diplomat. His appointment may be hailed as a recognition of the value of a splendid business mind in dealing with world economic relations of transcendent importance, instead of entrusting such vital concerns entirely to professional diplomats. His candor and forthrightness are needed in the State Department, which has been too much afflicted with diplomatic refinements and ambiguities. Because of the experience he has had, the acquaintanceships he has formed, and the good will he has created as Administrator of Lend-Lease he is especially well qualified to deal with the delicate Russian problems which are looming up as of first importance. The President is highly to be commended for the appointment of Mr. Stettinius as Under Secretary of State and I predict that the appointment will give general satisfaction, not only to the people of America but to our allies as well.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend by own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Maumee Advance-Era of September 24, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DRAFTING OF FATHERS

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, it seems quite definite, from the trend of affairs over in the Senate, that the Members of that body, after considerable investigation with reference to the drafting of fathers, may not take a vote on the Wheeler bill which would delay such a move by the Selective Service until January 1, 1944.

It seems quite obvious that if the Senate decides not to take a vote on the Wheeler bill that the House will regard

such action as final. Consequently, the Congress of the United States, the direct representative of the people, because of the great effort made by the administration and the military leaders will in deference to their testimony and leadership, give up the fight. However, before making this decision a great many Members of this House and of the Senate have shown courage in opposing the drafting of fathers, have made speeches against such action and have seriously questioned the military leaders who claim it is necessary. For my own part I have felt so strongly about the matter, and still do, that I want to go on record again as being opposed to such action and expressing the hope, even at this late date, that it will not be taken.

There is not a Member of this House but who is so keenly interested in the winning of this war that he is ready now and has been for the drafting of fathers, if those advocating such a policy could make it clear that such action was necessary, and furthermore, that they could convince the Congress that it was impossible to get sufficient military manpower among the men who do not have children.

They have not convinced me, with all of their testimony, on these two points and it is my opinion that they have failed to convince the majority of the Members of this House.

When I was home among the people of my district I found almost unanimous sentiment against the drafting of some 446,000 fathers into the military service between now and January 1, as those in charge of the Selective Service have indicated was necessary.

I found at home on the farms, a shortage of manpower; in the oil fields, a shortage of manpower; on the railroads, a shortage of manpower; in the stores and restaurants providing essential service in the distribution to the people, a shortage of manpower. Then I thought of the military and naval forces which those in charge of our Government are trying to raise of some 11,000,000 men. I thought of millions of young men in the cantonments who have been trained until they are becoming stale for want of action, of the hundreds of thousands of them riding the trains being shunted from one part of the country to the other, and then I turn to the testimony of our military leaders who say, in substance, that at the peak of this war they expect to have possibly 4,750,000 men overseas and on the battle fronts of the world by the end of 1944.

Assuming that they can get the vessels they will need to get 4,750,000 men on the various battle fronts of the world for the crucial test at the peak of this war, according to their own figures, they would still have 3,000,000 men left in continental United States.

The testimony of our military leaders is to the effect that we need 1,221,000 additional men in the armed service by the end of the year, of which 775,000 will be obtained through reclassification and 18-year-olds and that it is imperative that we draft 446,000 fathers to secure the balance.

Assuming that the Army should be pushed to the high level requested by the military leaders, it is my opinion that this can be accomplished without the drafting of these fathers.

I think it can be done and should be done and that it can be done in this way. Investigation of the Costello committee into the manpower situation of the Government bureaus and the investigation in the Senate by an able committee headed by Senator BYRD, of Virginia, came to the conclusion and published in their committee report that the Federal pay rolls were overstaffed by some 300,000 people. There are approximately 3,000,000 Federal employees. The recent committee of the House investigating manpower under the able leadership of the gentleman from California, Congressman COSTELLO, in its first report, known as House Report No. 363, states that they have found that there are 840,578 single men in Government positions who are between the ages of 18 and 38.

I believe before fathers are drafted that the Chief Executive, who in the last analysis is the one man charged with the responsibility of directing all of the vast multiplicity of Federal bureaus, should demand that a careful search be made by Selective Service of all these political appointments and that every single man whose services are not indispensable to the Government in the job he now holds, who is physically qualified to enter the Army, should enter the service. There is no question but what there are hundreds of thousands out of these 840,578 single men between 18 and 38 who are not indispensable to the Government and who should be drafted before fathers are taken.

Countless thousands of these Federal positions, the total of which is costing the taxpayers of this Nation \$650,000,000 per month, should and could be dispensed with forever and the Government would gain thereby. Senator BYRD, one of the leading Democrats of the Senate, in his committee report, says that the Government could and should dispense with some 300,000 of these political jobs. If when the Federal pay rolls were compelled to give up those eligible for military service referred to and there could not be found 446,000 available, then I would suggest that if they would make an investigation of the war plants of the Nation where hundreds of thousands of young men have gone because of the large salaries and in order to remain out of military service, that out of these plants, without impairing or reducing their production for the Army and military uses, there could be found an additional supply of men which would push the mark to over 446,000. With these cost-plus contracts, the contractors have thousands of men on their pay rolls loafing on the job in order to increase the cost.

There are those who will say, "Do not question the military leadership or the judgment of the President, but give them all of the manpower and all of the money they want without question." That is what the Congress and the people have tried to do. In their loyalty to the sol-

diers and to our country they have worked long hours; they have bought bonds and will continue to sacrifice to buy more; they have given their sons by the millions; they have been willing for the Congress to appropriate more money for the expense of this war than has ever been contemplated by any nation—a debt against them greater than all of our allies combined—but they are coming to the place now where they have largely depleted their manpower, where it is freely predicted that the national debt may reach twice the real-estate and personal-property wealth of this country at the end of the war. They cannot be here in Washington to speak, and their only voice here in Washington must be the membership of this House and the Senate. They sent us here to speak for them, to act for them, to spend their money to prosecute the war, but they do not want us to go along with a program that will likely slow down the winning of the war, bankrupt the Nation financially, destroy the American way of life, and bring to them in the end Nation-wide poverty and the loss of representative, constitutional government that their boys are fighting and dying for on the battle fronts of the world.

If the Congress thinks we are approaching the point where we have inducted, or shortly will have inducted into the military force men up to the saturation point of our ability to put into the service and carry on with a sufficiently strong civilian and economic home front to sustain both the military and home fronts, then it is the duty of the Congress, as the Representatives of the people, to seriously raise these questions as to How far shall we go? How great is our responsibility to the world?

It has been the contention of many Members of Congress from the very beginning that America can only make the greatest contribution to the winning of this war and the world in the future by keeping our military force, our supply force, and financial force in balance at all times, because the Members of this Congress have realized that it takes three necessary component parts to win this war and all of them working in harmony—food and military supplies, finance, and manpower. If any of these three elements are disregarded it weakens the entire structure.

The figures indicate that there are 1,200,000 fathers in the armed forces now. Suppose we add 446,000 more. The drafting of these fathers demands we consider the financial picture. Assuming the fathers that are drafted would leave a wife and 3 children each, the expense would be as follows:

The average base pay between \$50 and \$60 would doubtless be about \$55 for the soldier, and for his wife and three children the Government would send a check each month for \$82. That means you are paying \$137 a month with board and quarters for the married man who is serving in the Army. Then add to this the fact that the Congress has recently appropriated \$22,000,000 for hospital and medical care for the wives of soldiers who give birth to children while they are in

the Army. Then take into consideration the fact that a bill has already been introduced to increase the allotment to the wives and children of married men in the Army. This bill will most surely pass. When all of this expense is taken into consideration you will find that for the married men in the service, the Government finally will be paying each of them with their families included, \$200 a month. It raises the question, How much can the Government afford to pay its fighting men? No salary paid them would be enough. I am only making the point in favor of using single men as much as possible.

They say you cannot measure the sacrifices of this war in dollars. That is quite true. But you may get to the point where you measure the freedom of this country in the price of dollars plus the price of hundreds of thousands of the lives of our young men. You reach the point where you measure the price of the winning of this war in both the blood of American soldiers and dollars because of the waste and extravagance of this Government in prosecuting this war. After they have made this sacrifice they may find that their families at home have lost their freedom and we may then understand why our freedom, to some extent, at least, must be measured both by lives and by the financial yardstick.

It is long past time when those directing the affairs of the Nation should be thinking only of the general public welfare of the people rather than to the building up of a political machine at the expense of the people to perpetuate themselves in office. Certainly the acute manpower emergency now demands that the administration clean house and dismiss from the pay roll every person not urgently needed so that those eligible for military service may be inducted and those who are not eligible may go into the fields, factories, and civilian life and become producers for the Government rather than consumers at the expense of the Government.

The Government is and has been the greatest hoarder and waster of manpower in the Nation. The investigations of the Truman committee, the Byrd committee, and the Costello committee all directed by congressional leaders of the Democratic Party, prove this statement.

The over-all policies clung to by the Chief Executive for over 2 years now have brought about this manpower shortage.

The Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, due to the overstaffing in civilian employees, have contributed to this serious situation.

In my judgment, there is no question but that the homes of this country should not be raided any further, for the present, at least, separating husbands from their families while hidden away in the Federal bureaus of the Nation and on the Federal pay rolls generally are enough single men to furnish the available manpower for military purposes that those who are directing our military efforts insist are necessary.

THE CANADIAN FEED GRAINS SITUATION

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the possibilities of securing additional feeds from Canada, I wish to call your attention to two letters from Mr. L. A. Wheeler, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. D. A. First, you will note that the 1943 Canadian wheat crop is but one-half the 1942 crop. Second, you will note after allowing for domestic requirements in Canada, plus overseas shipment, and providing a safe carry-over, there should be a surplus of some 400,000,000 bushels of wheat that could be shipped to the United States as feed wheat. Third, you will note in the second letter a detailed explanation of the equalization fee system as operated in Canada.

This equalization fee program is no doubt responsible for the statements that Canada has placed an export duty on grain exports.

If House Joint Resolution 155 is passed allowing Canadian feed wheat, oats, and barley—if exports are allowed on barley—whereby the duty is removed for 90 days, we can then see if the equalization fee is increased to equal the reduction in duty.

It appears that Canada fixes a maximum price of 51½ cents per bushel or 46.8 cents per bushel, United States money, on oats for Canadian consumption and when and if fed in Canada, but that a fee is added to exports, making the price per bushel nearly equal to the price of these grains on the American market.

Since a large proportion of the pork, cheese, and other farm products that are shipped through lease-lend go or have gone to England, it would appear that it would be only fair to expect Canada to assume a reasonable, sensible, and just attitude in these transactions.

If Canada cannot process these grains into milk, meat, and eggs and has not the ability to transport its grains to a world market, it should at least be eager to cooperate with the United States in its war-food program. This is especially so when you realize that the American farmer has not only been asked to feed the United States armed forces, the domestic civilians, but also asked to ship large amounts of the national food production under lease-lend to England, Russia, and our other allies. If and when House Joint Resolution 155 passed, it is sincerely hoped that Canada will not increase the equalization fee further as a result of the removal of the duty. The duty on feed wheat is 5 percent ad valorem; on hay, \$2.50 per ton; on barley, 15 cents per bushel; and on oats, 8 cents per bushel. In 1942 Canada produced 652,000,000 bushels of oats, and an estimated 500,000,000 bushels in 1943. In 1942 Canada produced 259,000,000 bushels of barley, and an estimated 223,000,000 bushels in 1943.

This Canadian grain production does not appear very impressive when we compare them to the United States estimated production of 1943, which is 2,985,000,000 bushels of corn, 834,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,145,000,000 bushels of oats, and 333,282,000 bushels of barley.

However, the parts of the United States close to Canada could under the right conditions be materially benefited by having access to these feeds. They are closer to them than similar feeds produced in the United States. I am advised by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations that Canadian wheat and oats are now being stored at Duluth because of congested storage conditions prevailing at Fort Williams. I am certain it is for the best war-food effort, as well as of public interest, that we make every effort to provide every ton of feed we can obtain for the livestock producers of America.

As long as transportation is being found, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, for a hundred cars a day for Canadian wheat, oats, and barley to come into Duluth for storage, it would appear that House Joint Resolution 155 should be immediately passed, and thus give the American farmer this added source of feeds. Transportation may or may not be the problem it has been pictured by the C. C. C. The immediate passage of House Joint Resolution 155 would soon indicate the facts.

You can also use your own judgment as to whether or not the equalization fee is a polite expression for an export bounty.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1943.
Hon. REID F. MURRAY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR Mr. MURRAY: Reference is made to your telephone call of yesterday regarding certain information which you desired in connection with the operation of the import quota on wheat, Canadian wheat supplies, and feed-grain prices. I am setting forth below the facts of the situation as they are available at this time.

Annual import quotas on wheat and wheat flour were imposed by Presidential proclamation effective May 29, 1941. We are now in the third quota year. In 1941, the Bureau of Customs announced that the wheat quota was filled during the week ended September 20—in other words, the filling of the wheat quota covered the period May 29, 1941, to September 20, 1941. In both 1942 and 1943 the Bureau of Customs has indicated that the annual wheat import quotas were filled on the opening day of the new quota year.

In connection with the import quotas, however, I would like to point out that on April 13, 1942, a Presidential proclamation amended the quotas to permit additional imports under specified conditions, for experimental purposes, for seed and for distress shipments resulting from war developments. Further, on April 29, 1943, the quota regulations were amended to permit imports made by the War Food Administrator or his designated representative. As a result of this amendment, the Commodity Credit Corporation is actively purchasing and importing Canadian wheat for feed purposes to the extent that transportation facilities permits. Such wheat is imported duty free as it is a Government purchase, and it is being sold at corn parity. Accordingly, the duty on wheat is not a factor in the price of wheat

sold for feed to farmers by Commodity Credit Corporation, nor is the quota a restricting factor in the wheat feed sale program.

With regard to the present wheat supply as compared to the past 2 years, the following tabulation may be of interest. Figures are given in millions of bushels:

[In millions of bushels]			
	1941	1942	1943
Carry-over.....	448	405	586
Crop.....	315	593	1,296
Total supply (in Canada).....	763	998	882

¹ September estimate.

In connection with the indicated Canadian crop-supply figure of 882,000,000 bushels for this season, I would like to point out that domestic requirements in Canada plus overseas exports and an allowance for a minimum operating carry-over would leave a maximum indicated surplus of around 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, much of which is on farms.

Prices of feed grains available to the United States are for all practical purposes the same as United States grain prices at Buffalo, Minneapolis, or other comparable markets. This is due to the fact that while oats and barley prices in Canada are held down by ceiling-price regulations, the Canadian Wheat Board collects an equalization fee at the time an export permit is granted which is approximately equal to the difference in price between Canada and the United States, allowance being made for transportation and the United States tariff on such grains. I presume that your interest in the comparison of Canadian and United States feed prices is to know whether or not feed grains could be purchased in that country more advantageously as regards price than in the United States.

If you would like to discuss the particular aspects of these questions in further detail, also some of the current Department activities as regards importing of Canadian grains, I will be glad to have you talk with Mr. Boals, of this office, who is following the situation very closely.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. WHEELER,
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1943.
Hon. REID F. MURRAY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR Mr. MURRAY: Reference is made to your telephone conversation with Mr. Boals, of this office, regarding the equalization-fee system now in effect in Canada.

Attached you will find a statement which he has prepared on this subject. You will note that it covers various pertinent points about the equalization-fee system.

I hope you will find the statement helpful; and if you have any further questions, this office will be very glad to give all possible assistance.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. WHEELER,
Director.

THE CANADIAN EQUALIZATION-FEE SYSTEM

1. WHAT IS IT?

The equalization fee is, as its name implies, a fee established with the aim of equalizing, or narrowing the price spread between Canadian oats, barley, and their products, when entering into export, and United States prices for these grains.

2. WHEN ADOPTED AND WHY?

The Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the new policy in the House of Commons on April 6. The first

equalization fee was placed on oats on April 19 and on barley on May 28. The scheme was adopted as an alternative to increasing or removing the ceiling prices on oats and barley which action, it was feared, would jeopardize the domestic livestock feeding program. Maximum prices had been set on grain of the 1942 crop at 51½ cents for oats and 64¼ cents for barley, or the equivalent of about 46.8 and 58.9 cents, respectively, in United States money. There was an increased demand in the United States for Canadian feed grains during the fall and winter months and prices advanced until they reached the ceiling. The equalization fee was then introduced as a mechanism for bridging the gap between the demand for feed grain for export from Canada, and United States prices of these grains, while at the same time retaining the ceiling price structure for feed grains sold for use within Canada.

3. HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

The fee is collected by the Canadian Wheat Board at the time the export permit is granted and the money is put into special funds set up for that purpose. (The funds for oats and barley are kept separately.) The Canadian Wheat Board announces daily the equalization fee to be charged, after determining the approximate difference between the domestic ceiling price and the net price in the United States—that is, the cash price in the United States less transportation, handling charges, and import duty, taking into account also the exchange rate. The plan, as originally adopted, provided for one rate for all shipping points. Later, however, different rates were established for eastern and western areas, with Fort William as the division point.

To illustrate: On September 14 barley was being offered for sale in Buffalo at \$1.19 per bushel. The Canadian ceiling is approximately 59 cents (United States money) basis Fort William. Freight charges to Buffalo amount to 6 cents per bushel and the United States duty is 15 cents per bushel making a total fixed cost of around 80 cents, basis Buffalo, outside of handling charges, etc. The spread between the United States price of \$1.19 and 80 cents is 39 cents. The equalization fee was set at 42 cents (Canadian) or about 38 cents (United States) with a small allowance being made for handling charges.

4. WHO BENEFITS FROM THE FEE?

Western Canadian farmers get the full benefit of the system. At the end of the effective period the amount of the fund (less operating costs) will be prorated among western growers who delivered their grain during the period of operation.

5. COMMENTS

Shipments of oats from Canada to the United States during the crop year August 1942 to July 1943 are reported to total around 57,000,000 bushels and of barley around 35,000,000 bushels. Shipments from May to July, or during the period since the establishment of the fee system, are indicated at around 26,000,000 bushels of oats and 21,000,000 of barley. A considerable part of this movement, however, was grain without the equalization fee. This is due to the fact that the shipments included much grain which was licensed for export before the fee was adopted. Transportation difficulties have caused the lag in the movement of the grain. As a result, the rate currently announced for the equalization fee considerably exceeds in most cases the fee paid on the grain actually being imported. Several million bushels of barley and oats purchased months ago and on which export permits were granted and the equalization fee paid are still awaiting boat space and rail cars for movement to the United States.

On September 21 the Canadian Wheat Board announced that no more export permits would be granted for barley for the present at least. In turn, the equalization fee for barley becomes only nominal inasmuch as no exports can be made without a permit. The reason for the action is the acute feed-grain situation in eastern Canada and the current need for movement of supplies from the west to that area.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein two letters from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article on silver from the Reno Evening Gazette of September 18, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FORMS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, our people are considerably concerned by the mounting number of questionnaires and forms which they are required to fill out from time to time. About 2 years ago we passed a measure which placed the responsibility of passing upon the necessity of each form and questionnaire to be submitted to the public under the supervision of the Budget Bureau, which as we all know is directly under the President. These questionnaires are, however, like "the cat with nine lives," and there does not seem to be any way of permanently killing them.

I was very much disappointed recently in the statement of our able, distinguished, and beloved chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that no action is to be expected from his committee until next year in the matter of reducing the requirements for questionnaires, tax estimates, and tax returns. I realize that this great committee has many matters of urgent importance before it which call loudly for immediate attention and solution. At the same time, I know that the people of the United States are crying for and expect us to relieve them of much of the work which they are compelled to do on these numerous blanks and forms to be completed and filled out. The elimination of the unnecessary red tape, tax forms, estimates, and returns then should be a prime work of our Committee on Ways and Means; and it is with respect that I am submitting to the great chairman of this committee a suggestion that he proceed with this matter as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that some parts of these tax estimates and tax returns are submitted to the people of the United States for the purpose of assembling data for future use by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This is a very laudable purpose, and in ordinary times perhaps would receive commendation from everyone. At the present time, however, this country faces its most acute shortage of manpower. To the average businessman and to the average worker every minute of the day counts, and counts much, toward victory. I think this is the wrong time to burden our taxpayers throughout America with questions requiring many weary hours of work for solution unless this information is absolutely necessary and required by law.

I have heard of no one where I have been, complaining of the heavy and burdensome load of taxes which the people of the United States are cheerfully carrying at the present time. The taxpayers of the Nation are patriotic and are willing to do their full part to back up the men in the armed services. There is no complaint as to the payment; but there is complaint, and properly so, throughout this entire country against the processes of Government which requires many hours of useless work, compiling tax data and general information at a time when every moment counts.

It is my opinion that the tax-estimate questionnaire of September 15 could have been eliminated without affecting tax collections throughout the United States under the pay-as-you-earn law, and it is my opinion that the December estimate may perhaps be eliminated with no adverse effect upon collections.

Useless and unnecessary questionnaires must stop. We must insist that the departments reduce the number to one-tenth of what they exact at present. We must go further, Mr. Speaker. We must ourselves eliminate the necessity and excuse for such questionnaires and red tape in legislation, and if necessary, we should provide legislation further reducing this useless, vexatious, and unnecessary burden upon the business of this country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include editorials concerning our former Postmaster General.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MERRITT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM]?

There was no objection.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND PEACE

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion national convention's most timely expression upon the subject of post-war collaboration in the interest of a lasting peace represents the soundest and, by far, the most sensible approach to this overshadowing problem that has yet been suggested.

How different is its advocacy of "an association of free and sovereign nations to maintain world peace" from the all-powerful "international machine with power adequate to establish a lasting peace" which the little understood Fulbright resolution would superimpose upon the world.

In one—the American Legion's formula—our freedom, independence, security, and national dignity are carefully and painstakingly preserved. In the other—FULBRIGHT's loose and ambiguous pronouncement—all these would be subordinated to the edicts of a superinternational organization which would be invested "with power adequate" to enforce its idea of a lasting peace upon the nations of the world.

Under one, the United States stands proudly erect, conscious of the righteousness of its intentions, confident in the nobility of its purposes, determined in its will to wield its power and influence in support of that which is just and fair. Under the other, the Goddess of Liberty, shackled, cringes before an international Frankenstein, a godless, soulless, nationless nondescript "with power adequate" to impose its will upon all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, which is it to be? Is it a just and lasting peace among the nations which the American Legion would insure through an association of free and sovereign states or is it to be a supercolossal global government, an international federation of the world, which some would build among the ashes of our highest hopes, the ruins of the Republic?

The Legion has given its answer in no uncertain terms. The voice of the American people will yet be heard. And it will not be raised, Mr. Speaker, in support of those who would float another flag over the Stars and Stripes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an excerpt from the great New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT]?

There was no objection.

REALISTIC COURAGE

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the doom of two powerful and brutal

tyrants, Hitler and Mussolini, will soon be sealed. It is the verdict of history that tyranny arrayed against the laws of God and the realistic courage of free-men cannot long prevail. This truth has been effectively portrayed by Pierre van Paassen:

It is told of the Roman Emperor Julian, who was surnamed the Apostate, that on the road to the East he stopped for a month in Antioch, the city of his youth, to rest and reequip his legions before their arduous campaign into Persia. Donning the cloak of a philosopher one day, the Emperor strolled into the city to mingle with the crowds, to listen to the gossip in the taverns and to hear the comment of the public orators in the forum.

On the way he, it is said, observed with satisfaction that his decrees against the new religion of Galilee had been strictly enforced and the cult of Mithra had everywhere been restored to honor. Dirt and refuse lay heaped against the walls of the Christian chapels, and their doors and windows had been boarded up.

Continuing his stroll, the Emperor walked into one of the populous quarters, where he espied a certain merchant by the name of Agathon, whom he had known in his youth. Now, Agathon was one of the few in Antioch who had remained Christian. Julian engaged the merchant in conversation, and as they stood talking together they saw the festive crowds streaming by to the marble temple of Mithra. "Tell me, Agathon, what has become of the Carpenter of Nazareth? Is He still around?" And pointing to the temple and the joyous multitudes, the Emperor added: "Has He any work at all these days, your Carpenter? Are there still some little jobs coming His way at least?"

For a moment Agathon was still. Then looking the Emperor in the face, he said: "Yes, Julian, the Carpenter of Nazareth is very busy these days. He is nailing together a coffin for your Empire!"

Six months later Julian was no more. The Galilean had conquered. Realistic courage foresees the doom of tyranny and envisions the coming victory of man!

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next at the conclusion of business on the Speaker's desk and after any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to speak for 20 minutes on the subject The State of the Nation From a Congressional Standpoint.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER]?

There was no objection.

UNWARRANTED CRITICISM OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the gentleman from Michigan is present because I would like to address a portion of my remarks to him. I read with a great deal of alarm last Friday an article in a local newspaper attributed to the gentleman from Michigan.

As far as I could gather, the article—and I read it very carefully three or four times—was based upon some information second degree removed that the gentleman from Michigan had in his possession. It purported also, in my opinion, to attack the integrity of the Commander in Chief of our armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, there is no one in this Congress on either side of the aisle who can, deep down in his heart, attack the integrity or the patriotism of our Commander in Chief's conduct of this war. Surely if anyone does attack that integrity it ought to be based on fact. It is this sort of thing that shakes the morale of the soldiers and when their leaders are accused it ought to be on factual ground. If the gentleman from Michigan has facts—and I do not say that he has not—I think there is a proper place to present them. In all justice to the Commander in Chief and the boys who fight this war, those facts ought to be presented to the proper committee of this House—that is, the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on September 22, I submitted a unanimous consent request to include a speech of former Senator James Pope in my remarks but I failed at the time to submit an estimate. The estimate of the Public Printer is \$101.25. I renew the request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES]?

There was no objection.

VICTORY FLEET DAY

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago today we thought we were accomplishing great things in shipbuilding when we launched 2 ships, 1 at Chester, Pa., and 1, a Liberty ship, at Baltimore, Md. The latter ship was the steamship *Patrick Henry*, first of the hundreds of Liberty ships that are coming from American shipyards and still performing a great service. In September 1941, 7 ships totaling 64,450 dead-weight tons were delivered into service. Today, September 27, 1943, shipbuilding, management, and labor are working toward delivering at least 170 ships, aggregating more than 1,700,000 dead-weight tons. If this goal is reached and shipbuilders are confident that it will be, September

1943 will be another great shipbuilding month.

The *Patrick Henry* was true to form. Her career has been remarkable. She has been always in keeping with the impatience and energy of her namesake in his impatience, energy, and consistent courage in his fight for freedom.

Even on the day she first entered the sea she manifested the impatience of her namesake in Old St. Johns Church, in Richmond, who reminded the Virginia Convention that while they continued the debate on the action that we should take, the sound of arms was to be heard in the field. The ship could not endure the time accorded at Baltimore for speeches, and by a coincidence before Admiral Land concluded his speech proceeded before the time fixed for her launching to proceed down the ways. When the time came for action, *Patrick Henry* believed in deeds not words.

It was that speech of *Patrick Henry* which he concluded with those immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death."

I extend as a part of my remarks a release of the Maritime Commission for this second anniversary of the launching of the *Patrick Henry*.

Survivor of prolonged German efforts to sink her by attacks from the air and under water, the S. S. *Patrick Henry*, first of the hundreds of Liberty ships that are pouring from American shipyards, is still proudly plowing the oceans. Built at Baltimore, Md., for the United States Maritime Commission by the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., she was launched just 2 years ago today.

Where the *Patrick Henry* is on this third Victory Fleet Day cannot, of course, be disclosed, but since she slid down the ways she has been up and down and across the Atlantic several times. To Russia, the British Isles, and the Mediterranean theaters of war she has carried many thousands of tons of weapons and other military supplies. Returning she has brought cargoes of strategic materials.

It was on her second long voyage a little more than a year ago that the *Patrick Henry* got her baptism of fire. And it was no random shot. The vessel was a target in sustained attacks on a convoy to Murmansk and also while in port at Archangel. But both Nazi planes and the U-boats failed to get her.

Typical logbook entries, covering almost a month on that out-bound voyage No. 2 to carry help to the Russians, are these terse items, dated at all hours of day and night: "Attack stations manned during air alarm." "German observation plane spotting convoy." "Vessel under submarine and air attack." "Torpedo plane and high-level bombing." (Such entries appeared for several days running.) "J. Parsons, able seaman, wounded by machine-gun fire. Rescue ship alongside." "J. Parsons transferred for medical attention." "Planes on forward deck damaged by shrapnel and machine-gun bullets." "Concussion of depth bomb explosions caused bomb pit to open one plane." "Arrived Archangel. Port under enemy air attack." "All discharging ceased. All lights out. Ship in total black-out."

After her adventures in the Arctic zone the *Patrick Henry* took part in the north Africa invasion last November. Still unscathed save for machine-gun bullets and minor damage from depth bomb concussion and near misses by plane bombs, she pushed steadily on her war errands.

The pioneer Liberty ship's maiden voyage, covering nearly 5 months, took her around the Cape of Good Hope to Alexandria, via the

Suez Canal, the Mediterranean being not yet opened to United Nations shipping. Subsequent voyages have taken her across the Atlantic several times.

Upon her delivery from the builder to the Maritime Commission December 30, 1941, the *Patrick Henry* was turned over to the Lykes Bros Steamship Co., Inc., of New Orleans. As her first master the company selected its veteran, Capt. Richard Gaillard Ellis, who remained in command until early this year, when he was assigned to another ship.

The Lykes Co. is enthusiastic about the continuously fine performance of the *Patrick Henry*, sister ships of which have been in mass production. Concerning her the company says:

"Those who had the opportunity of inspecting the *Patrick Henry* upon delivery were much impressed with her size and suitability for carrying a variety of cargo, as well as the simplicity of her machinery. Upon completion of the first voyage, those of us who had access to her performance records were still further impressed with her good performance, which has continued throughout her operation to date.

"Her machinery, with the exception of a few minor adjustments customary in the case of the operation of every new vessel, has required no general overhauling, and her performance as to speed and fuel consumption has been even better than was anticipated. On her first voyage the average speed was 11.19 knots, with a daily fuel consumption of 177 barrels of fuel oil."

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice President, was the sponsor of the *Patrick Henry*. Present at the launching on that first Victory Fleet Day, several weeks before Pearl Harbor, were descendants of the Virginia patriot whose name was selected for the first Liberty ship.

On that occasion President Roosevelt said: "This is a memorable day in the history of American shipbuilding—a memorable day in the emergency defense of the Nation. Today from dawn to dark 14 ships are being launched on the Atlantic, on the Pacific, and on the Gulf, and among them is the first Liberty ship, the *Patrick Henry*."

"While we are proud of what we are doing, this is certainly no time to be content. We must build more cargo ships and still more cargo ships, and we must speed the program until we achieve a launching each day, then two ships a day, fulfilling the building program undertaken by the Maritime Commission."

In a few weeks the Japanese attacked at Pearl Harbor and under the impact of war immediately declared on the Axis, shipbuilding in the United States expanded rapidly. Completed merchant vessels now are being delivered at the rate of considerably more than five a day. More than 2,100 oceangoing ships have been delivered and placed in service during the last 2 years, 1,700 of them the war-tested Liberty's.

Supplementing the above release, I wish to add the following:

SHIPYARD EXPANSION

Three liberty ships, of which the *Patrick Henry* was the first, were launched in September 1941. The keel of the *Patrick Henry* had been laid 151 days before her launching. It took an additional 94 days of outfitting and testing before she finally was delivered into service 245 days after the keel was laid. This month more than 116 liberty ships will be delivered into service, in an average of less than 45 days from the time their keels were laid.

On September 27, 1941, some 200,000 workers were employed on about 100 ways, and in the shops of about 21 yards. Today, almost three-quarters of a million workers are turning out ships on more than 300 ways in approximately 70 shipyards which are scattered along the coast lines of both oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes.

ASSEMBLY-LINE METHODS

The amazing story of America's ship production, however, cannot be found in the shipyards alone. Its keys are three words: "Standardization," "centralization," and "prefabrication." Standardization of design brought about the centralization of procurement and control of material flow from factory to shipyard. Then, when production was centered on the simply designed liberty ship, all the power and speed of prefabrication were brought into play so that today the shipyards' ways are no more than the end stations of a massive assembly line stretching into more than 1,200 factories and dipping into the natural resources of every State in the Union. Manufactured articles from war plants in 35 States, along with raw materials from all the States and many foreign lands, are poured by more than a million workers upon this vast ship production line as it stretches and winds its way from one end of the Nation to the other.

THE FEMININE TOUCH

Women's only direct contribution to the *Patrick Henry* when she slid down the ways in September 1941 was supplied by Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, who swung the bottle at the ship's christening. In those days the shipyard was man's unchallenged domain. Today, however, overall-clad, helmeted women make up almost 12 percent of all shipyard labor. Their skill as burners, welders, tackers, riveters, and in dozens of other shipyard jobs is successfully challenging the best men have to offer.

Women shipyard workers now draw the same pay as their shipbuilding brothers. They are expected to and they deliver the same quality and quantity of work. And, with the exception of work on the actual ways and aboard ship, they can be found in all of the shipyards' many departments and shops. It should be noted that once the gates were opened to them, the percentage of women workers has increased steadily at a rate of about 1 percent a month.

YARDS PRODUCING OTHER VESSELS, TOO

While much has been written and said about production of the famed Liberty ship, the Nation's shipyards have been busy delivering other vessels as well. More than one-third of the ships produced in the last 24 months have been vessels other than Liberty's. These categories have been divided between oil tankers, C-type freighters for the long-range program, and all other types combined, such as special auxiliaries, coastal cargo ships and tankers, and barges.

VICTORY-SHIP PRODUCTION ON SCHEDULE

Liberty-ship production will be still further curtailed in the near future when many of the Nation's yards begin pro-

duction of the new, speedy Victory ship. The first Victory keel is scheduled to be laid next month and yards are under contract to deliver 339 of the new-type vessels by the end of 1944.

While the Victory, like the Liberty, is an emergency vessel, it will be far superior in design and speed to its forerunner. Equipped with a turbine engine as compared to the steam reciprocating engine of the Liberty, the Victory will be of about the same dead-weight tonnage, 10,800 tons, but will have a speed of 15 to 17 knots, or 4 to 6 knots faster than the Liberty. Important is the fact that the Victory will be much more capable of taking its place in competitive post-war shipping trade.

TONNAGE TO COME

The wartime-shipbuilding program calls for the production of 50,000,000 dead-weight tons of ships by the end of 1944. This means that from the time the *Patrick Henry* was launched until the end of 1944, American shipyards will have delivered a greater dead-weight tonnage of new ships than that of the combined pre-Pearl Harbor merchant fleets of Great Britain, United States, Germany, Japan, and Norway. There appears to be no doubt that the 50,000,000 goal will be reached with time to spare. Shipbuilders reached an average of better than 5 delivered ships a day in April 1943 and have continued about that average. Deliveries in 1943 alone will total approximately 20,000,000 dead-weight tons and that tonnage can be equalled or surpassed in 1944.

Present delivery schedules for 1944 call for the following:

Victory ships.....	339
Liberty ships.....	820
C-type cargoes.....	300
Tankers.....	340

Total..... 1,799

A month-by-month production summary for the last 2 years follows:

Month	Number of ships	Dead-weight tonnage
1941		
October.....	7	75,714
November.....	12	133,744
December.....	11	115,459
1942		
January.....	16	197,628
February.....	26	289,549
March.....	26	291,473
April.....	36	401,632
May.....	57	619,779
June.....	67	742,654
July.....	71	791,667
August.....	68	752,774
September.....	93	1,016,112
October.....	81	889,737
November.....	84	892,536
December.....	121	1,197,191
1943		
January.....	103	1,007,689
February.....	130	1,235,891
March.....	146	1,513,244
April.....	157	1,603,307
May.....	176	1,782,836
June.....	167	1,670,442
July.....	153	1,669,341
August.....	164	1,697,400

Very accurately the record of the United States Maritime Commission has been declared to be the world's most outstanding accomplishment in ship-

building. Nothing in maritime history even approaches that achievement.

All honor and glory to the United States Maritime Commission, all of its officials and employees, to American shipbuilders and all employees and laborers in American shipyards who have translated patriotism into deeds and who have nobly followed the call of Patrick Henry for deeds and not words. May all of us follow their example.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two respects, in one to include a statement presented over the radio "Palestine—Roadway to Rescue," and in the other to include an article by Wheeler Sammons entitled "The Great Books Are Being Closed." The Government Printer informs me that the cost of the latter will be \$165.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and such legislation as may come before the House, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes following the gentleman from New York, who I think is the only one to precede me in that request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by Roane Waring, the national commander of the American Legion, on September 17, 1943, to the Southern and Western Governors' Conference at Denver, Colo.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

THE FALLACY OF THE MILK SUBSIDY

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, milk producers and other farmers do not want to be subsidized by the United States Treasury. All they ask is to receive a fair price in the market places to cover production costs.

The Roosevelt proposal to pay a 90-day subsidy on milk is a political move on the part of the New Deal to make dairy farmers believe they are getting something from the administration, and to fool consumers that they will get an abundance of milk at a low price. This subsidy will cost the taxpayers \$70,000,000 for the next 3 months, and if continued for the next 12 months, the cost to the Treasury will be over \$250,000,000.

I am convinced that a subsidy payment of from 25 to 40 cents per 100 pounds for milk will be a miserable flop. It will not produce any additional supply of milk for civilian needs, as the proposed payment is not sufficient to cover additional costs of manpower and feed for dairy farmers. Tens of thousands of dairy farmers throughout the country are now selling their herds because they cannot compete with wages paid in war industries, and for the lack of feed.

Furthermore, consumers, who believe that this subsidy will pay part of their grocery bill, are only fooling themselves. They will be called upon to pay this and other subsidies in the form of increased taxes. The milk subsidy for 1 year will increase the normal tax rate $\frac{1}{2}$ percent—from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Subsidies on milk, butter, and meat totaling \$660,000,000 will increase the normal tax rate from 6 percent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and the wage earner will pay the bill in taxes. The Administration is asking for \$1,000,000,000 to pay food subsidies. This amount will increase the normal tax rate to 8 percent. We had better face this issue now without fooling the people longer, if the people want milk.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech made by H. Alexander Smith, Republican national committeeman from New Jersey, and further to extend my remarks and include therein an address by Julian S. Myrich, vice president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, on the subject of catching up with the American radical.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

REFUND OF THE 49-CENT WHEAT PENALTY

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a petition has been placed on the Speaker's desk in support of a bill I introduced several months ago to refund the penalty of 49 cents a bushel collected from farmers who raised more wheat than was allocated them under Government control. They call it excess wheat.

The Government has collected over \$17,000,000 from farmers who raised approximately 39,000,000 bushels of this extra wheat and which after all was so badly needed. Do not forget this money was collected in 1941 and mostly in 1942. The Department of Agriculture saw its error in February 1943 and took the penalty off for those who still held their wheat but not for the farmer who had sold it. The Department is now asking our farmers to increase their production from fifty-two and sixty-eight million acres which is more than 30 percent, yet it refuses to pay back \$17,000,000 to farmers who raised wheat that helps to take care of a shortage of food that is impending.

The House committee has not seen fit to act on this bill. I trust the Members of this House will support consideration of this bill by signing the petition. The farmers who paid these penalties are entitled to these refunds. Let us pay it to them.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution adopted by the Chenango County Board of Supervisors.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PRODUCTION OF CHEESE

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, in January or February of 1941 a delegation of Wisconsin Representatives met with the Honorable Claude Wickard to discuss the production of cheese so badly needed in the war effort. At that conference we warned Mr. Wickard of what would take place unless certain provisions were made to do away with discrimination in this industry. Those discriminations were not removed. The very thing that we prophesied would happen, did happen. Some months ago we had a session with the Office of Price Administration, advising of what took place before and predicting what would happen again. Nothing has been done about it. As a result, the production of cheese has decreased.

The outstanding Democratic paper of the State of Wisconsin, the Sheboygan Press, of which Charlie Broughton is publisher and editor, who has been national committeeman for years for the Democratic Party in our State, has published an outstanding editorial criticizing what is being done in relation to the cheese industry and what harm it is doing, and the lack of production. This editorial is as follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION HAS A DUTY TO PERFORM

We do not believe that O. P. A. would intentionally strangle the cheese industry here in Wisconsin, but this is happening as a result of discrimination under order MPR 289.

Instead of encouraging the production of cheese, a loss of \$3,000,000 has been sustained when compared with the price paid for Cheddar cheese just over the State line in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan. Just how long the producers of milk can stand this burden is a question that time will determine. It has a tendency, however, to slow down production and a number of cheese factories have closed or sold out.

The objections have been brought to the attention of O. P. A. on several occasions, but no action has been taken up to this time, and every day and every week more and greater damage is being done to cheese producers when the need becomes more urgent for greater production. How can you have greater production when a stifling hand is at the throat of the producers who in turn see a great dairy State laid on the altar of sacrifice? It is time that an awakened Washington, whether it be O. P. A. or Senators and Representatives—the lawmakers—offer assistance, if war production is to be maintained and encouraged. The cheese industry of Wisconsin is paralyzed by the Plymouth-plus provision of 289.

This can and should be remedied by a simple provision raising the ceiling on Wisconsin Cheddar cheese one-half cent per pound which will partially compensate the

sharp price break at the State line. This will not interfere with the Presidential "hold the line" order nor will it create any enforcement problem for O. P. A.

Another objectionable provision of the order is slowly but surely removing natural American cheese from the market by placing a ceiling price on small styles—Daisies, Longhorns, etc.—the same as the price on large styles. When MPR 289 went into effect in December 1942, the production of small styles in Wisconsin was 30 percent of the total, while in August (last month) small styles were only 7 percent of the total. Increasing the ceiling price on small styles one-half cent per pound will not cause an unwanted shift in production, but will permit the manufacture of small styles by many factories which have discontinued their manufacture during the past few months. It will give the domestic consumers some natural cheese instead of completely taking it off the market.

Increased manufacturing cost is the basis for the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association's request for one-quarter cent per pound for cheesemakers.

The association's requests are not selfish because the requested one-half-cent increase on small styles and the one-quarter-cent manufacturer's allowance will be national in its application, although the adjustment of the Plymouth-plus provision would apply only to Wisconsin Cheddar cheese because it is the only State directly discriminated against.

The Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has called attention time and again to the increased production costs. It has filed with the O. P. A. a statement that "price ceilings on Cheddar cheese were established prior to December 1942, and the cost of milk production from December 15, 1942, to June 15, 1943, increased 12 percent. This increase in the cost of production and the ceiling price have brought about a condition that has worked injury to the industry as a whole."

The association, and it represents Wisconsin as a whole, asks that these inequities promulgated in the order issued by the Office of Price Administration be removed. It is a fair and a reasonable request, that O. P. A. could not have foreseen when the order was issued.

Four recommendations have been submitted and none of these will cause any additional policing and will be a source of equity and justice upon which our laws are based. The four points recommended are as follows:

"(1) The removal of inequities in MPR 289, which the record shows, are interfering with the industry's ability and desire to meet the production goals deemed necessary for the food-for-war program.

"(2) The adjustment of price inequities up instead of down because of increased production costs since the establishment of price ceilings.

"(3) Avoiding violation of the Executive 'hold the line' order.

"(4) Avoiding interference with the balanced production of other necessary dairy products, by recommending only price changes sufficient to remove inequities and maintain production of Cheddar cheese, without creating a price attraction resulting in unwanted diversion."

We would like to see the Office of Price Administration step out in front and perform this meritorious service in the interest of a State that has cooperated to the fullest extent in its war effort, whether it be men and women for the fighting fronts, or men and women on the production fronts. This is the kind of justice that we must practice if we are to enter upon a successful campaign of post-war planning. This editorial is written at some length because all my years have been spent in Wisconsin, and I know what it

means to see the corner cheese factory eliminated. It is the cross-road section where problems are discussed by the dairy farmer as he brings his milk to the receiving station. How long do you think he will support producing cheesemakers when his check diminishes, and how long do you think the cheesemaker will take a loss without giving up? This is a question that we submit to O. P. A. confident that a delayed wrong will be righted.

C. E. BROUGHTON, *Editor*.

Mr. Broughton lives in a territory that produces a lot of cheese. He is not dealing in petty criticism. He is trying to be helpful. We are all trying to help, irrespective of parties. This is not a political question. It is an economic question which has much meaning, not only for the producer but also for the consumer. So let us get together on it in a calm, sensible way and solve this problem, so important to the economy of Wisconsin.

The criticism has been made that certain large dairy interests have control of the cheese market and fix the price of cheese. Indictments have been brought against certain officers of large dairy companies, charging that a monopoly exists and that this trust establishes the price of cheese. These indictments were laid 2 years ago and no action has as yet been had. Why not try these cases and find out what is wrong? The criticism has also been made that some of these interests are writing the regulations and orders affecting the cheese industry, in order that they may advertise and enhance their own business and discourage the independent producer.

Wake up, O. P. A., and heed Mr. Broughton's advice.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *RECORD* and include some remarks made by me in Springfield, Mass., on August 19 past.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

POLITICS IN THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Washington has just accused me of attacking the Commander in Chief in connection with remarks I have made regarding politics in the war effort. I am sure that if the gentleman will read the remarks referred to he will find that no mention of the Commander in Chief was made.

I have made no charges that have not appeared previously in newspapers and authoritative Army publications. I am today inserting in the *RECORD* an article on the subject written for the International News Service which will enlighten the gentleman.

And one more thing, Mr. Speaker. I say to the gentleman from Washington that any time I hear of politics being played in connection with the war effort I shall tell the world about it.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday last, in the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] made this statement:

I have seen a blueprint of a plan which would presumably streamline the War Department, but in reality its intent is to convert that great Department into a New Deal political organization. In my opinion, the activities of the men behind this plan are nothing less than treasonous.

Do you mean to say, sir, that sitting here as a Representative in this great Congress you dare not or will not name the men you charge are treasonable? Are they men that are in the administration of the affairs of this Government, or are they some outsiders? Do you mean to charge that the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, has a part in it?

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Or that Judge Patterson has a part in it, or that the President has a part in it, or that General Marshall has a part in it? Why do you not name your men?

Mr. SHAFER. The men I named are given. There is no need for all this oratory. They are named.

Mr. BULWINKLE. They are not named in this speech, there is not a single name that you have given at all, and I challenge you, upon your responsibility as a Member of this Congress, to name your men.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *RECORD* and include therein a copy of the remarks made by Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, commanding Northwest Service Command, and by Col. J. B. Bush, chief of staff of that command, at the dedication of the Peace River Bridge on the Alaska Highway on August 30 of this year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *RECORD* and include therein an editorial published in the *Sheboygan (Wis.) Press*, entitled "O. P. A. Has a Duty to Perform."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *RECORD* and include a statement, an excerpt from the *RECORD*, and letters from General Hines and other data explaining the effect of the bill H. R. 2703, reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, passed by the Congress and signed by the President July 13, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the American people cannot know all the facts back of these attacks on Cordell Hull. Secretary Hull has won a great moral victory in the elimination of Sumner Welles from the State Department, and the substitution of Mr. Stettinius. If everyone in the United States, if everyone in our armed forces, knew the facts back of it they would applaud the courage of Cordell Hull in demanding this change.

The American people are sick and tired of these left-wing crackpots continuing their scurrilous attacks on Cordell Hull at this time in order to try to prevent his participation in the conference now being arranged with the Soviet Government. If any man in this country should be sent to Moscow to try to straighten out our international affairs with Russia at this time, that man is Cordell Hull.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SHAFER. I believe I have a point of personal privilege as the result of the remarks made by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] and I wish to be recognized, but I should like to have that delayed until tomorrow, if possible. Will the Speaker recognize me at that time?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman is able to state language that would justify his being recognized on a question of personal privilege, the Chair will certainly recognize him tomorrow, but in the meantime the Chair will appreciate it very much if the gentleman will state to him the objectionable words, so that the Chair can look them over before tomorrow.

Mr. SHAFER. May I submit that to the Speaker tomorrow after the *RECORD* is published?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appreciate it if the gentleman will submit it before the House meets.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the business on the Speaker's table is disposed of and all other special orders tomorrow I may have permission to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *RECORD* and to include therein an address made by Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, the cost of which will be \$67.50.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SUBSIDIES

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I was very much disappointed to see the milk subsidy announced yesterday. The milk subsidy has been played around with for almost a year now and the result has been a continuous decline in dairy production and a continuous decline in the things that we need. It should be apparent to the War Food Administration and to the O. P. A. that in continuing this subsidy performance we are promoting the doctrine of scarcity and that that is going to result in uncontrolled inflation. I wish that those people could go along with what is the manifest idea of Congress and get rid of the subsidy business and pay a fair price to the farmers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therewith an address delivered by our colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] over the Columbia Broadcasting System on September 14 on the subject of the proposed drafting of fathers.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday last I received unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement on the production and distribution of meat. I find the article is half a page more than the usual extension allowed and the total cost will be \$112.50. Notwithstanding that additional cost, I ask unanimous consent to insert the article in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and to include certain excerpts and statements.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE PEACE WE HOPE FOR

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, last week, on Tuesday, September 21, 1943, the House of Representatives agreed to the Fulbright resolution, giving its approval of the principle of participation by the United States in an appropriate international organization for the preservation of peace. I voted for that resolution as the Representative of the

Twentieth District of California. I did so in hearty accord with its principle and with the understanding that when a plan for the preservation of peace is submitted, that the Congress, representing the people, shall then determine the question of its appropriateness. My vote for that resolution is not intended as a blank-check endorsement to any particular future plan or is it intended as an authorization for the President to bind this country to a plan that he may deem appropriate, without further legislative approval. The Fulbright resolution is solely the statement of a principle which I approve.

While I realize that much of the negotiations preliminary to the presentation of a plan for the preservation of peace must necessarily be carried on elsewhere than in a public forum, nevertheless when that time comes I shall expect the American people to be kept apprised of the steps being taken. There must be no secret commitments.

Mr. Speaker, graven in the granite base of the National Archives Building on Pennsylvania Avenue are the words, "What is past is prologue—study the past." Therefore, in preparation for consideration of the negotiations to come, I believe that every Member of this Congress and as many of the people as will, should study the history of Versailles and the writings of those who represented us in that peace conference. In this way we may recall to mind the conditions which surrounded that conference and note the right courses and the wrong courses taken by our representatives there. In this way we may perhaps prepare ourselves for things to come. "What is past is prologue."

Let us contemplate the world of the future. Let us think not only of the immediate future but of the distant future. The problems of Europe are manifold. We must stand for right and justice in Europe. The problems of the Pacific have been of lesser concern to us in the past but they loom as large, if not larger, on the horizon of the future. Today I desire to direct my remarks to the Pacific and to recall to your minds some history.

THE PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC

Let us be reminded that the Pacific Ocean, while vast in extent, is an ocean that aviation has made much smaller, a far less difficult barrier. Let us be reminded that over there on the far side of it are hundreds of millions—yes, almost a billion Asiatic, Malay, and Indian people. They will be there a long time. They were there long before we were here. Millions of them will become industrialized as have the Japs. They are smart and industrious for the most part, although education in the formal sense has not been generally available. Their ideas and ideals are very different from ours as they and we do not have a common ancestral heritage of culture, history, or language. But there they are and there they will be, and here we are and are determined to be.

I do not intend to attempt to forecast the future—I am no crystal gazer—but if what is past is prologue, may we not

base our thinking concerning the Pacific on the great feeling of friendship that the people of our country have for the Chinese? We have attempted to demonstrate that feeling on many an occasion and in many ways. Today we carry a sympathetic and deep feeling of righteous wrath for the wrongs done to China by the Japs.

But how many of us realize that we ourselves are partly—yes, more than partly—responsible for making possible those wrongs, that treacherous butchery and bestial treatment of China's people by Japan? You have forgotten—just as I had forgotten—the details of the peace that was made after the last war and especially that part which had to do with Asia. The dragon's teeth were both planted and watered at Versailles.

I had forgotten, as no doubt you have, that in the peace treaty made at Versailles Japan was given control over that great maritime province of China known as Shantung—given control over 30,000,000 Chinese—and that in wounded protest China had refused to sign—and walked out.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

A friend of mine in Pasadena, Calif., Mr. E. B. McLaughlin, while browsing in his own library came across that volume published in 1921 entitled "The Peace Negotiations—a Personal Narrative," written by Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, and was so startled and shocked by the reading of it that he brought it to me. Robert Lansing, as you know, was one of our commissioners to the peace conference. The American commission was composed of Robert Lansing, our Secretary of State, Henry White, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, plus the ever-present personal representative of President Wilson—the Harry Hopkins of that day—Col. Edward M. House—as a supernumerary.

And of great interest to the Members of the House, I have just had my attention called to the fact that the gentleman from Massachusetts, Hon. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, a Member of this body, was the secretary to that commission.

To summarize much interesting reading in Mr. Lansing's book, you will remember that in 1898 Germany had taken Kiao-Chau by force from the weak and unorganized Chinese and had obtained a number of important concessions in Shantung Province.

In the peace negotiations at Versailles in 1919, Japan, as one of the victorious allies, claimed all of Germany's ill-gotten rights to China's Shantung Province. China naturally objected, saying that Germany's rights had been established by force and were illegal, and therefore the treaty makers could not lawfully give a piece of China to Japan. In fact, China had been fighting Germany to regain those same rights.

Japan then said that if they could not have Shantung Province they would not join the League of Nations. Woodrow Wilson was dead set on his League of Nations, and in order to put it over and to obtain Japan's signature as a member, he gave in to Japan and agreed to

Japan's taking Shantung Province of China in exchange for Japan's agreement to sign up with the League of Nations. Do I say that? No; Robert Lansing says that. He was there in Versailles at the time.

Let me read you what Robert Lansing wrote in his book, *The Peace Negotiations*:

Mr. Wilson said . . . that, in his judgment, the signatures could not have been obtained if he had not given Shantung to Japan, and that he had been notified that the Japanese delegates had been instructed not to sign the treaty unless the cession of the German rights in Shantung to Japan was included.

Our peace commissioners were so upset over President Wilson's sell-out of the Chinese to Japan that they got Gen. Tasker H. Bliss to write a formal letter to the President, in which they all joined. Let me read you the last few lines of it:

If we support Japan's claims, we abandon the democracy of China to the domination of the Prussianized militarism of Japan. We shall be sowing dragon's teeth. It can't be right to do wrong even to make peace. Peace is desirable, but there are things dearer than peace—justice and freedom.

Now let me read to you Robert Lansing's memorandum of the affair, written the day after that letter to the President was sent. This memorandum was written May 1, 1919, by our then Secretary of State, Robert Lansing:

China has been abandoned to Japanese rapacity. A democratic territory has been given over to an autocratic government. The President has conceded to Japan all that, if not more than, she ever hoped to obtain. This is the information contained in a memorandum handed by Ray Stannard Baker under the President's direction to the Chinese delegation last evening, a copy of which reached me through Mr. —, of the Chinese delegation.

Mr. — also said that Mr. Baker stated that the President desired him to say that the President was very sorry that he had not been able to do more for China but that he had been compelled to accede to Japan's demand "in order to save the League of Nations."

The memorandum was most depressing. Though I had anticipated something of the sort 3 days ago. (See note of April 28 previously quoted.)

I had unconsciously cherished a hope that the President would stand to his guns and champion China's cause. He has failed to do so. It is true that China is given the shell called sovereignty, but the economic control, the kernel, is turned over to Japan.

However logical may appear the argument that China's political integrity is preserved and will be maintained under the guaranty of the League of Nations, the fact is that Japan will rule over millions of Chinese. Furthermore it is still a matter of conjecture how valuable the guaranty of the League will prove to be. It has, of course, never been tried, and Japan's representation on the council will possibly thwart any international action in regard to China.

Frankly my policy would have been to say to the Japanese, "If you do not give back to China what Germany stole from her, we don't want you in the League of Nations." If the Japanese had taken offense and gone, I would have welcomed it, for we would have been well rid of a government with such imperial designs. But she would not have gone. She would have submitted. She has attained a high place in world councils.

Her astute statesmen would never have abandoned her present exalted position even for the sake of Kiao-Chau. The whole affair assumes a sordid and sinister character, in which the President, acting undoubtedly with the best of motives, became the cat's paw.

I have no doubt that the President fully believed that the League of Nations was in jeopardy and that to save it he was compelled to subordinate every other consideration. The result was that China was offered up as a sacrifice to propitiate the threatening Moloch of Japan. When you get down to facts the threats were nothing but bluff.

I do not think that anything that has happened here has caused more severe or more outspoken criticism than this affair. I am heartsick over it, because I see how much good-will and regard the President is bound to lose. I can offer no adequate explanation to the critics. There seems to be none.

And so it was that we, the people of the United States, through a deal made by our then President, Woodrow Wilson, gave over to Japan a piece of China, gave Japan a foothold on Chinese soil wherein dragon's teeth were sown.

THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

Not only that—remember the islands of the Pacific. In 1899 we had defeated Spain in a war and taken the Philippines. Spain also owned by discovery and occupation the Marshalls, the Carolines and thousands of other islands flung far and wide over the great Pacific. We did not want those islands then; they seemed small and inconsequential. A few years afterward Spain sold those islands to Germany for \$4,000,000. Think of it—\$4,000,000 Germany paid for those thousands of islands.

Under the Covenant of the League of Nations it was agreed to give those islands as a mandate to Japan—who wanted them badly. Japan agreed not to fortify them and to maintain the open door.

Did they maintain the open door? Japan did not. Japan slowly, quietly, and firmly closed the door tight and proceeded to develop and then fortify those islands until she had an almost impregnable line of naval bases and stationary aircraft carriers all over a couple of million square miles of the Pacific between us and the Philippines. And thus was war in the Pacific nurtured.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Is the gentleman informed as to the distance from Guam to the nearest of those islands?

Mr. HINSHAW. No; I am not, as to the exact figures.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. It is a matter of 26 miles.

Mr. HINSHAW. The distance is not great, I know.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Yes, 26 miles; and I think anyone having the information that you are now giving to the House and to the country will agree that the proposition to fortify Guam would have been anything but a safe and sound program, for the reason that Japan not only could have taken Guam at the time she did, but if we had forti-

fied the island she could have taken it at any time she wanted to.

Mr. HINSHAW. Of course, the gentleman from Michigan knows there was no legislation ever presented to the House of Representatives which provided for the fortification of the island of Guam. I understand that the Navy Department wanted it, but evidently the State Department or the President decided that we should live up to our earlier promise and not erect fortifications west of Hawaii. Therefore that provision was probably deleted from the naval authorization bill before it reached the House.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I understand that, but I will say to the gentleman that many people in the country did believe there was.

IN THE PEACE TREATY WAR WAS BRED

Mr. HINSHAW. The sacrifice of the freedom of the 30,000,000 Chinese in Shantung Province to the drooling jowls of a saber-tooth tiger was the price paid for the tiger's signature to a principle of peace. Having tasted blood the tiger lusted for more blood. He has grown fat and feeds upon his kill. He has attacked us after the manner of tigers. We must now kill him or be killed. Our lads who have met him know that.

WHAT ABOUT THE NEXT PEACE?

Let us get that tiger's skin nailed to the wall. You cannot make peace with a saber-toothed tiger and peace treaties merely give him a breathing spell.

Now let me read to you portions of Secretary Lansing's memorandum of May 8, 1919:

The terms of peace were yesterday delivered to the German plenipotentiaries, and for the first time in these days of feverish rush of preparation there is time to consider the treaty as a complete document.

The impression made by it is one of disappointment, of regret, and of depression. The terms of peace appear immeasurably harsh and humiliating, while many of them seem to me impossible of performance.

The League of Nations created by the treaty is relied upon to preserve the artificial structure which has been erected by compromise of the conflicting interests of the great powers and to prevent the germination of the seeds of war which are sown in so many articles and which under normal conditions would soon bear fruit. The League might as well attempt to prevent the growth of plant life in a tropical jungle. Wars will come sooner or later.

It must be admitted in honesty that the League is an instrument of the mighty to check the normal growth of national power and national aspirations among those who have been rendered impotent by defeat. Examine the treaty and you will find peoples delivered against their wills into the hands of those whom they hate, while their economic resources are torn from them and given to others. Resentment and bitterness, if not desperation, are bound to be the consequences of such provisions. It may be years before these oppressed peoples are able to throw off the yoke, but as sure as day follows night the time will come when they will make the effort.

This war was fought by the United States to destroy forever the conditions which produced it. Those conditions have not been destroyed. They have been supplanted by other conditions equally productive of hatred.

jealousy, and suspicion. In place of the triple alliance and the entente has arisen the quintuple alliance which is to rule the world. The victors in this war intend to impose their combined will upon the vanquished and to subordinate all interests to their own.

It is true that to please the aroused public opinion of mankind and to respond to the idealism of the moralist they have surrounded the new alliance with a halo and called it the League of Nations, but whatever it may be called or however it may be disguised, it is an alliance of the five great military powers.

It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that the power to compel obedience by the exercise of the united strength of "The Five" is the fundamental principle of the League. Justice is secondary. Might is primary.

The League as now constituted will be the prey of greed and intrigue, and the law of unanimity in the Council, which may offer a restraint, will be broken or render the organization powerless. It is called upon to stamp as just what is unjust.

We have a treaty of peace, but it will not bring permanent peace because it is founded on the shifting sands of self-interest.

THE IRRECONCILABLES

Why did we not join in that League of Nations? Why did a minority in the United States Senate block our ratification of it? Were they wrong or right? What about the next League of Nations—will it be founded on justice and right or on the shifting sands of self-interest?

Mr. Speaker, in the course of debate on the Fulbright resolution, we have heard much about the League of Nations and some about the Treaty of Versailles. Out of the past, Robert Lansing speaks, to warn us against "sowing dragon's teeth" at the next peace conference. However appropriate may appear a plan for the maintenance of international peace, let us make certain that our plenipotentiaries at the peace conference make no such mistake as was made when Woodrow Wilson, no doubt under the influence of Lloyd George and Clemenceau, and overanxious for the signature of Japan to the League of Nations covenant, sold out the future peace as the price for that signature to what was supposedly to be the instrumentality of permanent world peace.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I quote as follows, the articles of the Treaty of Versailles relating to the Shantung Province in China.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PEACE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

ARTICLE 156

Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines, and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinnan-fu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly

acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

ARTICLE 157

The movable and immovable property owned by the German State in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

ARTICLE 158

Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds, and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding Articles.

Mr. Speaker, since preparing the address just presented I find that opposite page 256 of the book, the Peace Negotiation, by Robert Lansing, which I hold in my hand, there appears a reproduction of a photograph entitled "The Delegates of the American Peace Commission," and on the left appears Henry White, next comes Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, sitting at the desk, and by his side our colleague of today, Hon. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, of Massachusetts, who was then secretary to the Commission, and on his left appears Tasker H. Bliss, the General of the armies of that day.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] has had a long and distinguished career filled with important experiences. To have him as a Member of this body is to have the living voice of the secretary to our American Peace Commission at Versailles to counsel with us today when the delegates themselves can no longer speak. His advice to us will be worthy of our keenest attention.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] is recognized for 20 minutes.

DOWN TO EARTH

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I would like, if I could, to make this speech a tremendous appeal to America to get down to earth. On the foreign front things are going magnificently; on the domestic front they are not going so well. We have wandered too far from the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln. We need to retrace our steps—to get down to earth.

There is a meaningful expression which all of us have heard many times, "The good earth." That expression connotes the reverence of the human race for the earth as the kind and good mother of us all, the beneficent source of the things that sustain life and contribute to the comfort and well-being of members of the human family. Those who stick close to the earth and cultivate it are assured of its abundant perennial blessings.

This expression "the good earth" comes to us from out of the shadows of an-

tiquity. Mythology has many references to it. It is related that Hercules in his journeyings after the golden apples, came across a giant named Antaeus, son of Terra, the earth. Antaeus was a great wrestler. A fierce struggle ensued. Even the mighty strength of Hercules could not avail to overcome his antagonist. As the battle proceeded, however, Hercules noticed that each time the giant came into contact with the ground he arose with renewed vigor. Acting on this cue, Hercules lifted Antaeus and held him high in a crushing embrace until—

Back falls his fainting head and clammy hair.
Writhe his weak limbs and flits his life in air.

In the field of economics and government there also is "a good earth" and that good earth is the Constitution of the United States. When we leave that good earth and get up among the clouds of experimentation and fallacies, where we mistake unsubstantial theories and scintillating visions for beacons, we are headed for trouble. We get trapped in midair like Antaeus was trapped. We need to get back to earth to revivify ourselves at the source of fundamental wisdom.

BACK TO THE CONSTITUTION

The enterprise of greatest moment to the American people at this time is winning the war. Next to it and hardly secondary in importance is the need of a concerted movement back to the Constitution and to the principles of government which were laid down by Jefferson, the founder of the great American democracy, and passionately fought for by that other great commoner, Abraham Lincoln.

When therefore I refer to getting back to earth in the governmental sense I mean getting back to the Constitution, to the matchless democratic form of government that Jefferson created and Lincoln saved.

I speak as one who does not have a scintilla of patience with captious criticism. I speak as a friend and not as a foe of those in charge of the administration of the government at Washington. I believe there is universal approval, and properly so, of the conduct of the war. I appreciate all of the good the administration has done and I would like to be constructively helpful and co-operative in dealing with the domestic evils that now need attention, many of which are an outgrowth of the national emergency and the abnormal conditions under which we are living. In times like these when our people are distraught as never before, worried and distressed and beset beyond all description with apprehension and fear, we should reason together and present our constructive suggestions as to how improvements in conditions may be brought about, but whoever indulges in mere nagging criticism solely to harass those on whom responsibility rests is, in my opinion, a despicable performer, far below the level of a patriot. For his malactivities public contumely would be a just reward. My plea is that in this time of our country's extremity we shall cast all partisanship aside; that as Americans and not as

partisans we shall take note of malevolent and harmful trends of government and try to correct them before it is too late. I speak not as a Democrat but as one who believes that patriotism is universal and transcends all narrow partisan confines. I speak as an American to Americans. I will be happy if my feeble efforts to point out danger signals and remedial measures will have some constructive value.

DANGEROUS TRENDS THAT NEED CORRECTION

High up among the dangerous trends of government, as I visualize them, is the trend toward bureaucracy. Perhaps I would be more accurate to eliminate the word "toward," for bureaucracy in an aggravated form already is with us and is functioning in high gear at Washington. We are afflicted with the very kind of domineering bureaucracy that Jefferson repeatedly warned posterity to avoid as a blighting curse which, if it once became thoroughly entrenched, would smother individual liberty and stifle free enterprise. Our superbureaucracy at Washington already has gone far toward doing that very thing.

Professors who are loaned temporarily to the Government and beardless boys with academic degrees, including a considerable sprinkling with communistic tendencies, who never were inside a factory or on a farm, are telling our hard-headed, experienced businessmen what to do and how to do it, and are regimenting the poor farmers of America until they do not know whether they are farmers or guinea pigs. One of these bureaucrats said recently to the spokesman of a large and important Indianapolis company who had gone to the bureaucrat seeking relief:

You represent a rich company, but it will not be so rich after a while. Capitalism in this country is doomed.

In a time of war certain controls are necessary, and no reasonable objection could be made to them, but it is difficult to understand the thousands of bureaucratic exactions imposed upon our people; the innumerable and complicated forms to be filled out when fewer and simpler forms would answer the purpose; the interminable red tape and the unexcusable and ridiculous delays which keep our businessmen eternally on tenterhooks.

OUR LOPSIDED BUREAUCRACY

Government at Washington has become terribly lopsided. The lop is the bureaucracy. There was a time back in the days of Jeffersonian simplicity when Government consisted of three equal coordinate branches. There are still three branches, but weights have shifted. Our bureaucracy now pulls more weight than the other branches combined.

I am not going, here and now, to try to account for this lopsided bureaucratic growth, except to say that in my opinion the blame does not rest any more on the President for asking for power than it does on the Congress for conferring on the Executive powers that should never have been surrendered by the lawmaking body. A courageous and daring President, perhaps overly willing

to assume responsibilities, too often found Congress cravenly willing to surrender its responsibilities to him. Too often I have heard Members of Congress say thoughtlessly:

If he wants to stick out his neck, let him do it.

Only recently Congress, without his asking it, voted to the Executive the most sweeping powers to seize manufacturing plants and write labor contracts. I doubt whether any totalitarian ruler in any country has broader powers over industry than have been voluntarily conferred by Congress on the President of the United States.

GOVERNMENT BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

Students of government will find the evolution of our bureaucracy a very interesting study. The time was when an Executive order was a rarity and the issuance of such an order was something to be talked about. Only on the most infrequent occasions and for very special purposes in those days did Presidents exercise the authority to issue Executive orders. Let us see how this practice has grown. During the 10-year period from 1933 to 1942, inclusive, 3,565 Executive orders were issued and Congress in the same period passed 4,304 public laws. The following table is of interest: Showing the number of Executive orders issued and the number of laws enacted each year during the 10 years mentioned:

	Executive orders issued	Number of laws enacted
1933.....	658	93
1934.....	472	446
1935.....	390	482
1936.....	275	505
1937.....	257	494
1938.....	249	425
1939.....	287	454
1940.....	309	551
1941.....	382	397
1942.....	286	457
Total.....	3,565	4,304

Executive orders mainly originate in the bureaus and are expressions of bureaucratic minds. They often embody the whims of bureau chiefs. They have the effect of laws. Thus we have an anomalous situation where the bureaus are enacting nearly as many laws as the Congress of the United States, the branch of government that was set up by the Constitution to write the laws of the land.

The American people are a patriotic and cooperative people. They are united in support of the war and they want to do their part. The one thing that grates on their sensibilities is that they are so often ordered instead of being asked. They find it hard to become reconciled to so many bureaucratic directives, issued by inexperienced persons in Washington, without consulting the individuals and interests affected. Such things are breeding widespread discontent which could be avoided by the exercise of more consideration and diplomacy. The other day, when I was out in the district I represent, I came across a very indignant storekeeper who owns

a truck that he wanted to dispose of, as he found it superfluous under war conditions. The truck being in good condition, he found a ready market. Three persons offered him \$500 and a third \$600, but the Office of Price Administration stepped in and told him he could not sell the truck for more than \$361. This was not only disappointing to him but to the would-be buyers, as well. He rolled his truck into a garage for the duration and he is now expressing strong opinions about such bureau orders. It is difficult to understand how the national effort is improved any by taking that truck out of circulation.

This vast expansion of bureaucratic authority over both legislation and administration bodes ill for the country.

The President and the Congress should cooperate in deflationary measures. We need to get down to earth by applying some effective curbs to our bureaucracy.

SOUNDER PRACTICES NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN SOLVENCY

We need to get down to earth, also, in the matter of our governmental expenditures. Sounder appropriating and taxation practices must be adopted if our country is to remain solvent. The drain of war on our financial resources, which cannot be avoided, makes it all the more necessary that our nondefense expenditures shall be put on a sound and economical basis. Such unconscionable money-spending schemes as the Florida ship canal, the St. Lawrence seaway, and the fantastic idea of harnessing the New England tides should be thrown out of the window for all time and take their place on the scrap heap of discarded things along with the crazy proposals for killing little pigs and converting them into soap grease, plowing under every third row of cotton, and paying farmers for crops they do not raise. When we really get down to earth we will wonder that anybody ever was foolish enough to harbor such cracked notions.

It will always be to me a blessed recollection that as a member of the Appropriations Committee I was privileged to take a leading part in killing the Florida ship canal in committee, at the recent session, for there is no doubt that it alone would put a drain of a billion dollars on the taxpayers of America without justification. It was my happy lot to make a motion to give it the coup de grâce. Still we should not congratulate ourselves too hastily. That unthinkable project has nine lives and it may bob up again. I think the scheme to harness the tides is dead, but we may expect another push behind the St. Lawrence seaway. The interests backing that unconscionable scheme are powerful and resourceful.

If we are true to our country we will get down to earth and banish all such Treasury-raiding projects to the limbo of forgotten things; likewise all other boondoggling, big and little. The people will be willing to reconcile themselves to the horrid memories of the past if they can only be assured that these looney ideas will not recur. Years ago in the heyday of the leaf-raking days I was

the sole passenger on a bus riding across Lawrence County, Ind. The driver looked lonesome, so I sat up on the front seat with him. On the way we passed a large group of men leisurely at work on a re-vestment. He laughed immoderately.

That is a Government project—

He said—

Those men have been at work all summer building up levees to prevent that farm from eroding. The farm won't raise beans and the most fanciful estimate of what it is worth is \$3 an acre. The Government has already spent 10 times the value of the farm on that job.

There seemed to be something wrong with that picture, and in it a warning that it was high time somebody was getting down to earth.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS

Since July 1, 1940, as a member of the Appropriations Committee I have assisted in the day-to-day toil of drafting legislation that appropriated \$330,000,000,000 for national defense. It is a prodigious, an inconceivable, amount—three hundred and thirty thousand million dollars. It is the equivalent of far more than three-fourths of the total wealth of the United States, as shown by the last survey. The entire wealth of the State of Indiana, as shown by the last census figures, is less than one thirty-seventh of the amount appropriated for war since July 1, 1940. On June 30, 1943, \$110,000,000,000, or one-third of this enormous total already had been spent, showing how voraciously war consumes the resources of the people.

With a willing conscience I have voted for all the billions necessary to save civilization and to protect our homes and firesides but could not help but gag over relatively insignificant appropriations of the boondoggling type which seemed to me to be wasteful and illogical and to threaten our American way of life. That line of reasoning led me to vote against the National Industrial Recovery Act and its large appropriation, for which I never have had any regrets. And I most certainly believe that instead of assuming that further increases of taxes are inevitable we should be looking around for ways to reduce expenditures, so as to make further taxes unnecessary. The great middle class of our taxpayers—what is known as the white-collar class—is caught between the millstones of fixed salaries and rising costs of living and is in a most precarious position. Any substantial increase of taxes on the white collar class would bring results that would be simply tragic. The poor are taxed up to their capacity to pay and there is the danger that heavy additional levies on business will reduce revenue by driving to the wall many concerns that are hanging on the edge of insolvency. There is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The people have got about all the taxes they can stand.

NO CORRELATION BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

One of the rare inconsistencies of our Federal system is that there is no corre-

lation between the spending and the revenue activities. The appropriations Committee and the Ways and Means Committee operate with absolute independence of each other. Appropriations are made without the slightest idea of where the money is coming from to pay for them. To my mind this is not sound, or businesslike. I do not believe there is a competent businessman on earth who would buy or commit himself to buy, a bill of goods without some idea, at least, as to whether he would have the money to pay for them.

I believe that a long step toward getting down to earth in our national economy would be to have a balanced non-defense budget. To strive for such a balance is not only possible but practicable.

TAXES TO PAY THE BILL

To that end I recommend that the Budget Bureau, that is to say the President, send two budgets instead of one to Congress every session—a nondefense budget and a defense budget. I would have all items in the nondefense budget gathered together in one bill, under one enacting clause, instead of a number of separate measures, as at present. I would give the House ample time, weeks if necessary, to debate the bill and I would permit absolute freedom of offering amendments. When this general appropriation bill is finally perfected I would allow the Ways and Means Committee a few days to bring in tax legislation to cover the expenditures in the appropriation bill, and I would attach this tax clause as a rider to the appropriation measure, so that every Member who voted for the appropriation bill would have to vote the necessary taxes to carry it into effect. This would be disconcerting to Members who are traditionally supposed to vote for every appropriation and against every tax bill, but it certainly would promote solvency and be in the interest of sound national economy. Until the national emergency is over, appropriations for war and national defense necessarily would have to be dealt with in a separate budget.

COST-PLUS CONTRACTS A CRIME AGAINST TAXPAYERS

We can take another long step toward getting back to earth in our governmental economy by abolishing the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee system of Government contracts. I do not know everything the cost-plus contracts cover. I do not know the complete extent of the wrongs they commit against our long-suffering taxpayers, but I do know that for one thing they cover a salary grab that is as glaring as the midday sun.

I challenge anybody to tell me how it happens that when an employee is happily and contentedly working for a certain salary in private employment and he is transferred to work under a Government cost-plus contract his services suddenly become, in the twinkling of an eye, worth 50 percent, 100 percent, and up to 700 percent more than he has been receiving before he got under the Government's umbrella. Let someone explain that.

The Comptroller General of the United States, whose duty it is to audit payments under these contracts, sent me 38 single-spaced typewritten pages of names of employees whose salaries were boosted all the way from 30 to 700 percent. I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD those names and the names of the employing companies and although this information was definite and specific, there has not been a single denial or contradiction.

SAMPLES OF THE SALARY GRAB

Sample increases which miraculously occurred when the employees made the switch from private to Government work were as follows:

A superintendent from \$3,000 to \$7,800 a year.

A superintendent from \$100 to \$325 a month.

A comptroller and acting general manager from \$18,000 to \$24,000 a year.

A cashier from \$125 to \$310 a month.

A factory manager from \$7,200 to \$12,000 a year.

A construction engineer from \$175 to \$400 a month.

A timekeeper from \$600 to \$2,080 a year.

Seventeen officials in one company whose salaries had previously ranged from \$125 to \$300 a month were all increased to \$450 a month.

Nearly 600 in one company received an increase of more than 30 percent.

Salary grabs like these make me wonder what hidden items there may be that are charged up to the Government—that is to say, the taxpayers—under the head of cost in these contracts. I do know that in a good many instances the taxes paid by the private operating companies are charged to the Government as part of the costs.

I think that in a vast majority of cases the men have not asked for the increases of salary and would be willing to work for less.

CUT IN PERSONNEL DEMANDED

Excessive personnel goes hand in hand with bureaucracy. That many of the Government agencies are overstaffed there is no doubt. According to the Civil Service Commission the number of Government employees is now 3,029,483 as against a peak of 917,760 during World War No. 1.

WHY SHOULD THE CIVIL ROLL BE THREE TIMES LARGER NOW THAN IN THE FORMER WAR?

An Indianapolis girl who called at my office in a tearful mood said that on the day of her visit she had been employed at a certain Washington bureau 3 weeks, but had not yet been given a single thing to do. She was distressed and wanted to go home. For years I was called upon to render assistance to a certain malcontent, a ne'er-do-well with an acidulous outlook on life, who spent a great deal of his time abusing the Government. He moved to a far-away State where he and his family continued on the ragged edge of starvation, and I had many a battle with the relief authorities there in trying to assist him. The other day I was amazed when I received this letter from him:

You need not worry about me any more. I have a job in a defense plant at \$100 a week.

By the widest stretch of the imagination that particular person is not worth \$25 a week in any man's job.

I recall another case where a girl who started to work in a Government agency at \$1,800 a year soon found herself pushed upward to \$4,200 a year. Instances of that sort are too common.

Many millions of dollars might be saved without impairing efficiency by cutting the Government's personnel 15 percent. Some activities, such as the postal service, would not stand any cut, whatever, while others might be cut as much as 30 percent, or more, without adversely affecting vital operations. If there is to be a personnel cut, Congress should charge the Director of the Budget with deciding where and how the cut should be applied, since he is more familiar than anyone else with all governmental operations, and should hold him responsible only for seeing that a total 15-percent reduction is made covering the entire governmental personnel.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GETTING DOWN TO EARTH

Well, what are we going to do about all of this? Is the situation hopeless? My answer is that in my opinion the situation is salvageable and we can make conditions on the domestic front compare satisfactorily with conditions on the foreign front if we will eschew politics and will work unitedly as Americans along certain definite lines for the good of the Nation. Summing up, I would submit these specific recommendations:

First. Congress to recognize and live up to its constitutional responsibilities and as rapidly as possible recapture its powers, to the end that the original balances of government may be established and permanently maintained.

Second. Adopt all practicable means to bring about a return to a simplified form of government and the abandonment of confusing and dictatorial practices that embarrass business and infringe upon private enterprise.

Third. Cut to the bone all nonessential expenditures and lay aside all further social and fiscal experimentation.

Fourth. Pass legislation making it unlawful for any governmental establishment to enter into cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts and effectively curbing unconscionable profits on war contracts.

Fifth. Establish a separate balanced budget on all nondefense appropriation items by including as a part of every such bill a tax clause to raise the necessary revenue to defray its cost.

Sixth. Pass legislation making a 15-percent cut in Government personnel and direct the Director of the Budget to apply the cut.

We have been living in tragic times when vital decisions had to be made in a hurry and men of equal patriotism differed widely in their views in regard to means and methods to be employed. Without criticizing anyone or imputing improper motives to any living soul, the fact remains that it is a condition and not a theory that now confronts us. All of us—the President, the Congress, and

the great unofficial body of patriotic Americans—should cooperate in correcting these unwholesome trends of government. We need to get down to earth and the suggestions I have made would, I believe, help us to get started in that direction.

In proceeding, as best we can, to direct our ship of state past the dangers that beset us, let us bear unceasingly in mind that the Constitution of the United States is the greatest chart of government that ever came from the brain of man and that we must not allow anything to be done that will dim or tarnish it, or in any way restrict its full and free operations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article which appeared in the Athens (Ga.) Banner-Herald in respect to the posthumous award of the Legion of Merit to First Lt. John Coffee Braswell, for outstanding conduct in the performance of service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial recently appearing in the San Francisco Examiner entitled "War Efficiency at the Pacific Ports."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests. First, to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein an excerpt from an article appearing in the Outdoor American.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an article which I wrote for the Republican Magazine of the September issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] is recognized for 10 minutes.

DEFENSE HOUSING AND UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I deem it appropriate to give notice of investigations being made by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives with reference to two very important matters. The first is manpower and its maldistribution. We have heard a great deal about the hoarding of labor. One in authority, if the papers quoted him correctly, recently said that by reason of the hoarding and the maldistribution of labor we are lacking 25 percent of our maximum efficiency in our industrial war effort.

This matter naturally affects questions which come up for discussion and consideration before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It is our obligation to authorize the necessary housing for in-migrant workers in these congested areas of defense to the extent that housing is not available, and private capital cannot afford to take the risk of such temporary construction. Workers have been taken from one coast to another in carrying on many of these defense plants, and necessarily that increases the amount that must be authorized to give living quarters to those workers in their new places of abode; and so, in order to reduce as much as possible the authorizations and the expenditures for such war housing, we held a meeting of our committee on the 15th of September and agreed to undertake a comparative study of the man-hours that are being used in making comparable articles of equipment in the various plants and to determine where efficiency or inefficiency exists in order that contracts may be canceled, if necessary, where the work is inefficient and in order that new commercial organizations may be given an opportunity to share in this work, if they can prove themselves efficient. In other words, to the extent of our ability we want to reduce this 25 percent of inefficiency in the use and the distribution of our manpower. We are constantly urged to stimulate our production, and the most important way to stimulate it is to use to its full efficiency the available manpower.

We have had conferences already with representatives of the Army and the Navy and we are seeking to get through the various procurement agencies of the Government detailed information with reference to this situation in various parts of the country. I believe it is going to be helpful, that it will be of assistance in eliminating waste and extravagance, and in getting full performance for the dollars we expend.

The other matter which is being investigated by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has to do with the disposition of surplus property of various characters when the war is over. There are pending before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds four or five different bills relating to this subject. It seems of prime importance to establish some definite policy with reference to the disposition of surplus land and buildings and various articles when this war is over; otherwise they may be dumped speedily upon the country and disrupt our commercial operations, and they may give opportunity through wholesale sales to designing persons to make fortunes at the expense of the Government and the people. Some policy should be determined that will result in a logical and orderly distribution of this surplus property when the war is over in order that it may not interfere with private enterprise and in order that they who have disposed of their lands to the Government may, if possible, have an opportunity to reacquire those lands on

reasonable terms and go on with their operations of civil life.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. On the question of checking up various plants engaged in war production, I think it is a wonderful suggestion. In my own district is a very large coal-mining operation. They have from 20 to 30 or more general foremen in charge of bringing the coal out of the ground and then they have a general superintendent. Every day the record made by the various sections of the mine is brought to the attention of the superintendent. In a few years by this system of comparison and competition they have nearly doubled the production of coal per man. If one section is falling behind, the general superintendent will call the foreman in and ask him what is the reason for it—tell him what General Foreman Jones has done in his section, what General Foreman John Brown has done in his.

Mr. LANHAM. The American people like the spirit of competition, and I think because of their interest in games and competing in good sportsmanship one against another we may, through the information we are seeking to obtain, inspire them to competitive effort that will result in full production.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We have observed, and I assume the facts are true as reported, that in some large plants with comparable conditions the output of one is nearly double that of the other. There is a reason for that, and I think the gentleman is rendering a very real service to the country in securing that information and bringing it to our attention.

Mr. LANHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Varying factors, of course, are involved in each of these plants. The number of man-hours required is not always an accurate basis for judgment; nevertheless, it is a very comprehensive one that should enable us to determine what is lacking in bringing about full production.

With reference to the latter investigation I mentioned, that of a post-war policy concerning the disposition of surplus property of the kind I have indicated, a special subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has been appointed, of which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO] is chairman and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL], the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RODGERS] are the other members.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. ROLPH. I am very much interested in the proposition of what is going to be done with these plants after the war and have had several communications from San Francisco about it. I suppose the gentleman's subcommittee will hold hearings and those who are in-

terested will be given an opportunity to appear.

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct, and those hearings will be begun very shortly.

Mr. ROLPH. There is one other observation I would like to make to the gentleman and that is in connection with substandard housing. The gentleman's committee very wisely authorized the construction of a number of substandard buildings throughout the country. In San Francisco you have authorized some buildings for war workers. As I understand the situation, it is the definite policy of the gentleman's committee and also the Federal authorities that these buildings be demolished within 2 years after the war?

Mr. LANHAM. The law so states in definite terms, that they shall be salvaged in that length of time.

Mr. ROLPH. May I say to the gentleman that we had the experience in San Francisco in 1906 after the fire of a number of temporary shacks being built. Those shacks were with us in some instances for 30 years, and we do not want a repetition of that.

Mr. LANHAM. We are seeking, by the provisions in the law, to prevent a recurrence of that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say further that not all of these plants, not all of this land, and not all of these articles of equipment will likely be surplus after the war, because in carrying on our program of permanent defense it is quite probable that some of them will be retained for that purpose, but I do think that a very definite policy should be established with reference to the disposition of such property as may be surplus, and that it is wise well in advance of the termination of the war to begin the consideration of that policy.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Going to the question the gentleman from California asked with reference to the demolition of these houses. That provision was not in the original act, was it? That came in a subsequent enactment?

Mr. LANHAM. It came more definitely in a subsequent amendment, but the policy from the beginning has been that the Housing Act that emanated from the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee had to do simply with the duration of the war and that the houses should be disposed of when the war is over.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. What I am thinking about is this: A good many of these houses are permanent or semipermanent in their nature and could very well be used in a great many places when the war is over. Are they of necessity going to be torn down or may they be continued if the community needs them?

Mr. LANHAM. The law provides they shall be sold and the law provides further that any building of that permanent character where such construction is necessary must be done after consultation with the municipal authorities in order that such building may fit in with the planning and traditions of the particular locality. Such structures may be sold under the law, but all of the property has to be disposed of in one way or the other within the time limitation set in the act.

Mr. SPARKMAN. But that disposition will depend upon the circumstances at that time?

Mr. LANHAM. To be sure it will, because some of the housing will likely be necessary for quite a while in proximity to plants that will be kept in operation beyond the termination of the war.

Mr. ROLPH. Do I understand from what the gentleman says now that after the war the question of demolition of these substandard houses will be subject to approval by the local municipal authorities in conjunction with the Federal authorities? I do not know as I quite understand the gentleman.

Mr. LANHAM. I made my statement to the gentleman from Alabama with reference to the permanent houses that had been constructed under the act. But all of the housing for which appropriations have recently been authorized is to be temporary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 10 minutes.

COST OF NATURAL GAS IN WAR PLANTS—
DETROIT AND PITTSBURGH

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, the keystone of America's industrial greatness, and a decisive weight in the scale of this global war, is freedom of competition. More than just a clause in our Constitution, that principle has been the mainspring of our independent enterprise, and its denial was an incitement to the Revolution. Today, as evidence of that freedom, are the war plants of Detroit. They are the epitome of American spirit and a stout enforcer of mankind's liberties everywhere. Their tremendous output of armaments is rooted, however, not merely in the necessities of war, but in their freedom over the years to learn, through competition, the secrets of mass production.

For example, no one has successfully told Mr. Ford, "You cannot sell, except here." Nor shall anyone today be permitted to inform Detroit war plants that "you may not buy, except there." I am

wondering, nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, whether or not Detroit war production is being confronted with just such a challenge. If true, the consequence is an additional burden upon all the Nation's taxpayers, generally, and deserving our consideration. I say this because I have before me some statistics prepared by the Federal Power Commission at my request, on comparative prices paid by war plants at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit for a basic war commodity—namely, natural gas.

The city of Detroit has been engaged for nearly 10 years in a relentless effort to bring down its gas-utility costs, and it is disheartening now to learn that, for a city which is potentially the largest consumer of natural gas in the world, and where natural gas has been in use since 1936, the very heart and center of our war effort must pay half again as much for industrial natural gas as is paid by other war plants at Pittsburgh. The Federal Power Commission table shows that, where an industry uses 10,000,000 cubic feet per month, the cost at Detroit averages 61 cents per thousand cubic feet, compared to only 40 cents at Pittsburgh. It seems that a second company at Pittsburgh—where competition exists—charges only 44 cents, while the price at Cleveland is 46 cents. If industries at Pittsburgh may locate where the gas price is lowest, why should not similar competition be instituted at Detroit, where a vast area is not even under franchise?

About 13 years ago a group of Detroit's largest industries agreed to buy natural gas from a competing seller which proposed to bring gas to Michigan from Kentucky. About the same time a third competitor from the southwestern gas fields appeared, and shortly even a fourth rival—the State of Texas—sought Detroit's business. Two of these proposals were never realized, but one of the three proposed pipe lines has established its terminus in the Detroit area. Although natural gas service started 7 years ago, no competition has developed; our war plants are still told where they must buy, and the taxpayers throughout the Nation foot the bill for the excessive costs. The Government, meantime, has claimed it has broken up a monopolistic conspiracy among the pipe-line interests. Is it not about time that its victories show in our war-plant tax bills? Or is there even now a secret arrangement between pipe-line and gas distributors at Detroit, whereby local war plants must pay 50 percent more for their fuel gas than is paid at Pittsburgh, where a competitive balance prevails? Certainly I am not ready to believe that Detroit war plants are complacent about this unnecessary burden on the Nation; if so, we should know it here.

Because this is not solely a Detroit issue, I present herewith the information provided me by the Honorable Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, dated September 10, 1943:

Hon. GEORGE A. DONDERO,
Royal Oak, Mich.

DEAR MR. DONDERO: This will acknowledge your letter of August 17 and also your previ-

ous letter of July 8, requesting certain statistical information relative to the consumption of natural gas in Detroit and Cleveland.

With respect to paragraphs 1 and 2 of your letter of July 8, the annual consumption amounts for 1942, in the case of Cleveland, of customers of the East Ohio Gas Co., taken from that company's application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity in Docket No. G-458 before the Federal Power Commission, are as follows:

List of large industrial users in Cleveland area

Customer	Location	1942 use (m. c. f.)
Aluminum Co. of America	Cuyahoga Heights	928,350
Chase Copper & Brass Co.	Euclid	307,658
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.	Cleveland	179,894
Ferro Machine & Foundry Co.	do.	149,895
General Electric Co.	do.	1,286,766
John Harsch Bronze Co.	do.	120,103
Jones & Laughlin Co.	do.	1,499,843
National Bronze & Aluminum Foundry Co.	do.	364,523
National Malleable Castings Co.	do.	114,986
Thompson Products, Inc.	do.	326,409
Republic Steel Co.	Various, Ohio	5,343,378
United States Steel Corporation	do.	1,754,526

The actual 1941 sales figures and estimated figures for 1942, for Detroit customers, taken from a report filed by the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. on April 2, 1942, in response to a national survey of natural-gas supplies and requirements conducted by the Commission are as follows:

List of large industrial users in Detroit area

Customer	Location	1941 use	Estimated 1942 use (m. c. f.)
General Motors Corporation	Detroit	1,926,367	1,700,000
Chrysler Corporation	do.	1,011,564	900,000
Packard Motor Car Co.	do.	193,475	240,000
Eaton Manufacturing Co.	do.	161,954	150,000
Detroit Steel Products Co.	do.	158,812	170,000
Eohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation	do.	149,091	242,500
Ford Motor Co.	Dearborn	135,539	110,000
Briggs Manufacturing Co.	Detroit	127,596	370,000
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corporation	do.	113,871	200,000
Hudson Motor Car Co.	do.	109,393	60,000
Great Lakes Steel Corporation	Ecorse	182,720	95,000

With respect to paragraph 3 of your letter of July 8, it is understood that by trend of national gas costs, respectively, in Cleveland and Detroit, for industries using an average of 70,000,000 cubic feet monthly, for example, is meant comparison. Using "firm industrial" rates published in the American Gas Association Rate Service, effective in Detroit September 20, 1941, and in Cleveland January 20, 1939 (which are, insofar as the American Gas Association service indicates, the present effective rates), for a monthly consumption of 70,000,000 cubic feet, the average rate per thousand cubic feet in Detroit would be 51.4 cents and in Cleveland 40.9 cents. In Pittsburgh, Pa., the rates of two companies serving gas result in averages for the same sized consumption of 40 cents and 39.4 cents. A monthly consumption of 70,000,000 cubic feet is considerably above the average for even large industrial consumers in Detroit and Cleveland. For this reason

average rates for other monthly consumption have been calculated to cover the range of the customers listed above as follows:

City	Monthly consumption in millions of cubic feet		
	10	30	70
	Cents per thousand cubic feet		
Detroit	61	54	51
Cleveland	46	42	41
Pittsburgh	40	40	40
Do.	44	41	39

Sincerely,

LELAND OLDS,
Chairman.

It will be noticed that because the price or cost of natural gas to Cleveland war plants is lower than in the Detroit area, the consumption of natural gas is larger in volume. It will further be noticed that in spite of the increase in the war effort, there is an estimated decline in the use of natural gas by some of the largest users of natural gas in the Detroit area.

Mr. Speaker, the subject of the transmission and sale of natural gas is one with which I am not very familiar, but if automobile owners in Detroit had to pay 30 cents per gallon for gasoline while the owners of cars in Pittsburgh only paid 20 cents per gallon for the same kind of gasoline, a storm of protest would be made and inquiry demanded to explain or justify the difference. That example is analogous to the present natural gas rates to the war plants in the two cities named.

While the war continues, the cost is added to the contracts, and the taxpayers of the Nation must bear the burden. For that reason Congress has an interest and also an obligation to the people. Inquiries should be made why the difference in cost exists and whether or not there is competition in this field at Detroit and whether or not agreements or understandings exist between competitors, if any, in restraint of trade, or sale of this commodity.

I am of the opinion that it would be most helpful if further inquiry into this situation be made by the Military Affairs Committee of this House which has already studied other phases of the natural gas supply problem in wartime.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSHEY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

PEACE AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. BUSHEY. Mr. Speaker, believing that everyone should contribute his utmost to the bringing about of a more harmonious relationship between the nations of the world and as a step toward world peace, I introduced a resolution this morning that proposes to call a preliminary meeting to have the United Nations to submit in writing their peace aims. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Congress hereby petitions the President of the United States to invite representatives of the United Nations

to a meeting to be held in the United States, where peace aims of their respective countries will be submitted in writing as a basis for formulating a program for world peace.

That the peace aims of the United States be determined and written by a committee, consisting of an equal number of Democrat and Republican Members of the Senate, in consultation with representatives of the Department of State and the President of the United States and/or his representatives.

In order to build a house and carry it to completion, and one that will endure, it is exceedingly important that we first build a firm foundation. It is of great importance that the United Nations be brought together at the earliest possible date to openly state their peace aims, that the peoples of the world know exactly for what the United Nations are fighting. We should have the courage to meet this problem immediately and not wait until after the war is over, when seated at the peace table will be many invisible, un-Christian representatives, including greed, animosity, hate, and revenge.

Such a preliminary meeting should do much toward eliminating misunderstandings after the war has ended, because many nations, I am afraid, will be inclined to try to see how much they can grab if we wait until then. I think it is especially important that the four major nations of this war, namely Great Britain, China, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the United States, not only state their aims but arrive at a basis of understanding as soon as possible.

This is a great opportunity to demonstrate to Germany and Japan that the United Nations are united in fact in our determination to win the war as well as cooperate toward a lasting world peace.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PLUMLEY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 2 weeks, on official business.

To Mr. GALLAGHER (at the request of Mr. SCOTT), indefinitely, on account of death of wife.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 135. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of the General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

S. 139. An act for the relief of the United States Parcel Post Building Co., of Cleveland, Ohio;

S. 332. An act for the relief of Velma Pikkarainen;

S. 426. An act for the relief of Maj. George E. Golding;

S. 462. An act for the relief of Primo Giordanengo and Angie Giordanengo;

S. 628. An act for the relief of Angeline Arbuckle;

S. 652. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Lassiter;

S. 787. An act for the relief of Samuel Jacobs and Harry Jacobs;

S. 789. An act to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-exempt properties in the District of Columbia;

S. 824. An act for the relief of Dr. J. W. Goin;

S. 915. An act for the relief of Robert Kish Lee and Elizabeth Kish;

S. 929. An act for the relief of Dr. Douglas E. Lawson;

S. 1223. An act to fix the compensation of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the National Training School for Girls; and

S. 1224. An act to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 28, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, September 28, 1943, to begin hearings on House Joint Resolution 148, providing for the diversion of additional water from Lake Michigan through the Sanitary Canal at Chicago.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, October 12, 1943, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At that time consideration will be given to the following bills:

H. R. 3257. A bill to amend subtitle—insurance of title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to authorize suspension of the statute of limitations in certain cases, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the bill is to affirm and clarify the authority of the W. S. A. to agree to a waiver of the statute of limitations in connection with claims arising from insurance agreements in case of missing vessels, in order to provide for prompt settlement of both marine risks and war risks involved.

H. R. 3258. A bill to prevent double recovery on claims under section 1 (a) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, relating to seamen employed by the United States through the War Shipping Administration.

The purpose of the bill is to limit the possibility of double or overlapping recovery on account of death or injury of seamen employed as employees of the United States by the W. S. A. The possibility of such overlapping recovery arises in cases of seamen who are entitled to sue under the law of the United States in case of death or injury and may also be entitled to sue under foreign law on account of the same casualty.

H. R. 3259. A bill to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration.

The purpose of the bill is to exclude from consideration for the purposes of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, services of seamen employed as employees of the United States by the W. S. A. on foreign flag vessels or contracted for and performed wholly outside the United States, so that the coverage for such benefits for seamen employees of the W. S. A. shall be in line

with the coverage in case of similar services by seamen employed by private shipping operators.

H. R. 3260. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for requisition or purchase of vessels owned by subsidiaries of American corporations.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the requisition or purchase under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, of vessels owned by American concerns through foreign subsidiaries but which are not owned by United States citizens within the terms of the Merchant Marine Act and which are not idle foreign vessels within the terms of the act of June 6, 1941—Public, 101, Seventy-seventh Congress.

H. R. 3261. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the bill is, by amending Public Law 44, Seventy-eighth Congress, to authorize the return of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less which are owned by the United States under the procedure of Public Law 44 for the return to private ownership of vessels to which the United States has title which are no longer needed in the war effort.

H. R. 3262. A bill to amend section 2 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the bill is to expressly authorize the waiver of recovery of seamen's insurance payments by the W. S. A. particularly in cases where insurance has been paid to beneficiaries on the assumption that the missing seamen were dead, but later are found to be alive. The bill follows a similar provision with respect to recovery of benefits paid by the Veterans' Administration.

House Joint Resolution 158. A bill to establish a Board of Visitors for the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide for a Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy similar to that provided for the United States Coast Guard Academy.

House Joint Resolution 161. A bill to provide cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities.

The purpose of the resolution is to authorize the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration to pay cash awards for suggestions received from employees to increase efficiency or improve the functioning of the agencies.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

745. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, for the Navy Department and naval service, amounting to \$750,000,000, together with proposed provisions affecting certain existing naval appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 (H. Doc. No. 289); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

746. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$3,232,808, and a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation, for the Department of State (H. Doc. No. 290); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

747. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$948,000 (H. Doc. No. 291); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

748. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report of audit of the transactions of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

749. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill, making it a misdemeanor to stow away on aircraft and providing punishment therefor, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

750. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Employees' Compensation Commission for the fiscal year 1944, in the amount of \$3,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 292); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

751. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the General Accounting Office for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$231,000 (H. Doc. No. 293); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

752. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$300,000 (H. Doc. No. 294); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

753. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting four supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1944, totaling \$6,560,000, including an authorization directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance an additional \$37,500,000 to this Department (H. Doc. No. 293); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

754. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate for the appropriation "Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1944," amounting to \$300,000 (H. Doc. No. 295); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

755. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$28,801,300, a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1941 amounting to \$2,600, and drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to expired and existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 297); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

756. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision increasing the limitation on administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1944 under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund from \$9,650,000 to \$14,600,000 (H. Doc. No. 298); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

757. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the judiciary 1943, amounting to \$67,600 for the judiciary (H. Doc. No. 299); to the Commit-

tee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

758. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1944, and prior fiscal years, amounting to \$5,800,875, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations and proposed authorization for the expenditure of \$14,000 from Indian tribal funds (H. Doc. No. 300); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

759. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed general provision pertaining to appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 (H. Doc. No. 301); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

760. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Price Administration, transmitting the fifth report of the Office of Price Administration, covering the period ended April 30, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 302); to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

761. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of War to convey to the people of Puerto Rico for school purposes a certain building and lot known as the Mayaguez Barracks Military Reservation now under the jurisdiction of the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

762. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Investigation and Research, transmitting report on interterritorial freight rates (H. Doc. No. 303); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 755. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, so as to give protection to persons in military service, and their dependents, as to certain mortgages; without amendment (Rept. No. 710). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Missouri:

H. R. 3333. A bill amending the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, to increase by 50 percent the Government's contribution to dependent wives with children; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 3334. A bill to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3335. A bill to amend section 105 (b) of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 for the purpose of increasing the Government's contribution to the family allowance of servicemen having wives and children; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 3336. A bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the manner of the exercise of the power of condemnation by the Ten-

nessee Valley Authority and to require the receipts of the Authority to be covered into the Treasury; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROWAN:

H. R. 3337. A bill to prevent the pollution of the waters of Lake Michigan; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 3338. A bill relating to Government and other exemptions from the tax with respect to the transportation of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHELCHER of Georgia:

H. R. 3339. A bill limiting working hours of custodial service employees to 8 in 10 hours a day; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PACE:

H. J. Res. 163. Joint resolution to amend a joint resolution approved May 26, 1941, entitled "Joint resolution relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BELL:

H. J. Res. 164. Joint resolution to provide for the independence of the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ZIMMERMAN:

H. J. Res. 165. Joint resolution to amend a joint resolution approved May 26, 1941, entitled "Joint resolution relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution proposing a preliminary meeting for submission in writing of peace aims of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANDIS:

H. Res. 306. Resolution authorizing an investigation with respect to waste in the procurement, handling, and use of food by the various agencies in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 3340. A bill for the relief of Joseph Moret; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. R. 3341. A bill for the relief of the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 3342. A bill granting a pension to Nellie M. Crum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2523. By Mr. CARTER: Petition of Hasenpusch Bros. and 84 other residents of Contra Costa County, protesting against the enactment of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill, imposing prohibition during period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2524. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Loveta Belshaw and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2525. Also, petition of Eugene Stoll and 23 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2526. Also, petition of A. S. Preusch and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks

to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2527. Also, petition of R. M. Reed and 18 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2528. Also, petition of Fred Hassen and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2529. Also, petition of Joseph Farreh and 40 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2530. Also, petition of William Esselburegge and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2531. Also, petition of Alfred Erhardt and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2532. Also, petition of Peter Crist and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2533. Also, petition of Charles H. Frey and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2534. By Mr. FORD: Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, urging the Congress to amend the Immigration Act of 1924 to permit the Chinese a quota in accordance with the principle followed with respect to all other friendly powers and that any Federal acts in conflict be amended or repealed; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2535. By Mr. HOLMES of Washington: Petition of sundry citizens of Grandview, Yakima, and Ellensburg, Wash., urging the passage of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2536. By Mr. HORAN: Petition of Rev. Gustav E. Landen and 14 other residents of Spokane, urging the passage of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2537. Also, petition of C. F. Erickson and 27 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2538. Also, petition of Mrs. Hans Verdick and 27 other residents of Garfield and Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2539. Also, petition of Fred F. Rankin and 27 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2540. Also, petition of Thomas B. Looce and 30 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protest-

ing against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2541. Also, petition of Harold R. Fielding and 28 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2542. Also, petition of F. N. Davis and 28 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2543. Also, petition of A. H. Meyers and 28 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2544. Also, petition of J. A. Keiner and 30 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2545. Also, petition of Don C. Brown and 28 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2546. Also, petition of Eugene Pautre and 31 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2547. Also, petition of Carl Swenson and 29 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2548. Also, petition of Harley E. Johnson and 29 other residents of Olympia, Spokane, Dishman, and Veradale, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2549. Also, petition of C. A. Flanagan and 30 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2550. Also, petition of Mrs. H. C. Foley and 30 other residents of Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2551. Also, petition of John Jones Farmer and 28 other residents of Almira and Spokane, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2552. Also, petition of J. W. Fetsch and 28 other residents of Spokane and Opportunity, Wash., protesting against the consideration or enactment of House bill 2082 and Senate bill 860, or any other legislation having as its purpose the reenactment of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2553. By Mr. NORMAN: Petition of Sumner E. Davis, of Vancouver, Wash., and 66 other citizens of the United States, urging early consideration and favorable vote on House bill 2082 in order to bring about a suspension of the alcoholic beverage industry for the duration of the war, to reduce absenteeism, increase production, and eliminate sources of disorder and physical disability which are hampering the war effort; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2554. Also, Mrs. W. S. Peters, of Olympia, and 13 other citizens of the State of Washington, urging favorable consideration and passage of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2555. Also, petition of Mrs. G. W. Kildow, of Olympia, and 14 other citizens of the State of Washington, urging favorable consideration and passage of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2556. Also, petition of R. H. Bolender, of Olympia, and 27 other citizens of the State of Washington, urging favorable consideration and passage of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2557. Also, petition of L. H. Olmsted, of Olympia, and 27 other citizens of the State of Washington, urging favorable consideration and passage of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2558. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by J. C. Christensen and 90 other citizens of Gaston, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2559. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the State bar of California, San Francisco, board of governors, expressing approval of House Joint Resolution 149, pending in the Congress of the United States and providing for an increase in salary of the United States district judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2560. Also, resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, protesting against establishment of Federal housing project in either Calvary or Laurel Hill Cemetery; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

2561. By Mr. SCHIEFLER: Petition of Albert Kress, of Wheeling, W. Va., and others, opposing House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2562. By Mr. WELCH: Resolution No. 3597, passed by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, protesting establishment of Federal housing project in either Calvary or Laurel Hill Cemetery;

to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

2563. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the county of Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Chinese, and urging amendment of the Immigration Act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1943

(Legislative day of Wednesday, September 15, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, with our burdened lives tense and strained in a violent world, we seek that peace which is the gift of Thy grace to all those who yield their wills to Thy will, their minds to Thy truth, their hearts to Thy obedience. O God, our God, Thou hast fashioned us so that we faint and fall without the breath of Thy presence. Thou art the desire beneath desire. When upon our mortal days there is lifted the light of Thy countenance even trivial rounds and the common tasks are arched with the aura of infinite peace and power and joy. In the brightness of Thy throne we become sure of the vital and eternal things that are stronger than the noise of the world and against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.

Make us such ministers of Thine to this stricken generation that the golden dream of the ages may transfigure a cleansed and chastened earth as the waiting continents and the isles of the sea are linked in a new fellowship for the promotion of Thy glory and the good of all mankind. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF A PRESIDING OFFICER

The Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey) read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1943.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. CARL A. HATCH, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HATCH thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, September 24, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the

Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were subsequently signed by the Vice President:

S. 135. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of the General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

S. 159. An act for the relief of the United States Parcel Post Building Co., of Cleveland, Ohio;

S. 332. An act for the relief of Velma Pikkarainen;

S. 426. An act for the relief of Maj. George E. Golding;

S. 462. An act for the relief of Primo Giordanengo and Angie Giordanengo;

S. 626. An act for the relief of Angeline Arbuckle;

S. 652. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Lassiter;

S. 787. An act for the relief of Samuel Jacobs and Harry Jacobs;

S. 789. An act to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-exempt properties in the District of Columbia;

S. 824. An act for the relief of Dr. J. W. Goin;

S. 915. An act for the relief of Robert Kish Lee and Elizabeth Kish;

S. 929. An act for the relief of Dr. Douglas E. Lawson;

S. 1223. An act to fix the compensation of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the National Training School for Girls; and

S. 1224. An act to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Guffey	Radcliffe
Andrews	Gurney	Reed
Austin	Hatch	Revercomb
Bailey	Hawkes	Reynolds
Ball	Hayden	Robertson
Barkley	Hill	Russell
Brewster	Holman	Scruggam
Bridges	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	Kilgore	Taft
Burton	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Bushfield	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McClellan	Tobey
Caraway	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Vandenberg
C'ark, Mo.	Maloney	Van Nuys
Connally	Maybank	Wagner
Danaher	Mead	Wallgren
Davis	Millikin	Walsh
Downey	Moore	Wheeler
Eastland	Murdock	Wherry
Ellender	Murray	White
Ferguson	Nye	Wiley
George	O'Daniel	Willis
Gerry	O'Mahoney	Wilson
Gillette	Overton	
Green	Pepper	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is necessarily absent as a member of the special committee of the Senate investigating matters pertaining to the conduct of the war.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO—AMENDMENT OF ORGANIC ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

When sovereignty over Puerto Rico was transferred from Spain to the United States in 1899, the Treaty of Paris did not settle the exact position of Puerto Rico in the orbit of American sovereignty. It left that for determination by the Congress of the United States. After a brief interval of military government, the Foraker Act in 1900 established a framework of colonial government. Under it the legislative assembly was given rather limited powers; and the Governor and an appointed executive council held the real substance of authority. The inhabitants were to be citizens of Puerto Rico—American nationals, but not citizens.

In 1917, the Puerto Ricans received full American citizenship. At the same time the Congress, by the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, created a full-fledged legislature, and provided for a much greater participation by Puerto Ricans in the executive department of the Government, reserving to the President the power of appointment of only the Governor, the attorney general, the commissioner of education, the auditor, and the justices of the supreme court. This action of the Congress in 1917 bound Puerto Rico much more closely to the United States and provided a substantial advance in local self-government.

During the 45 years which have passed since the occupation of the island by the United States the economic situation of the Puerto Rican people, although materially improved in some respects, has not changed in essential character. Instead of development toward economic self-reliance, there has been a steady tendency to become more dependent upon outside markets for disposal of the